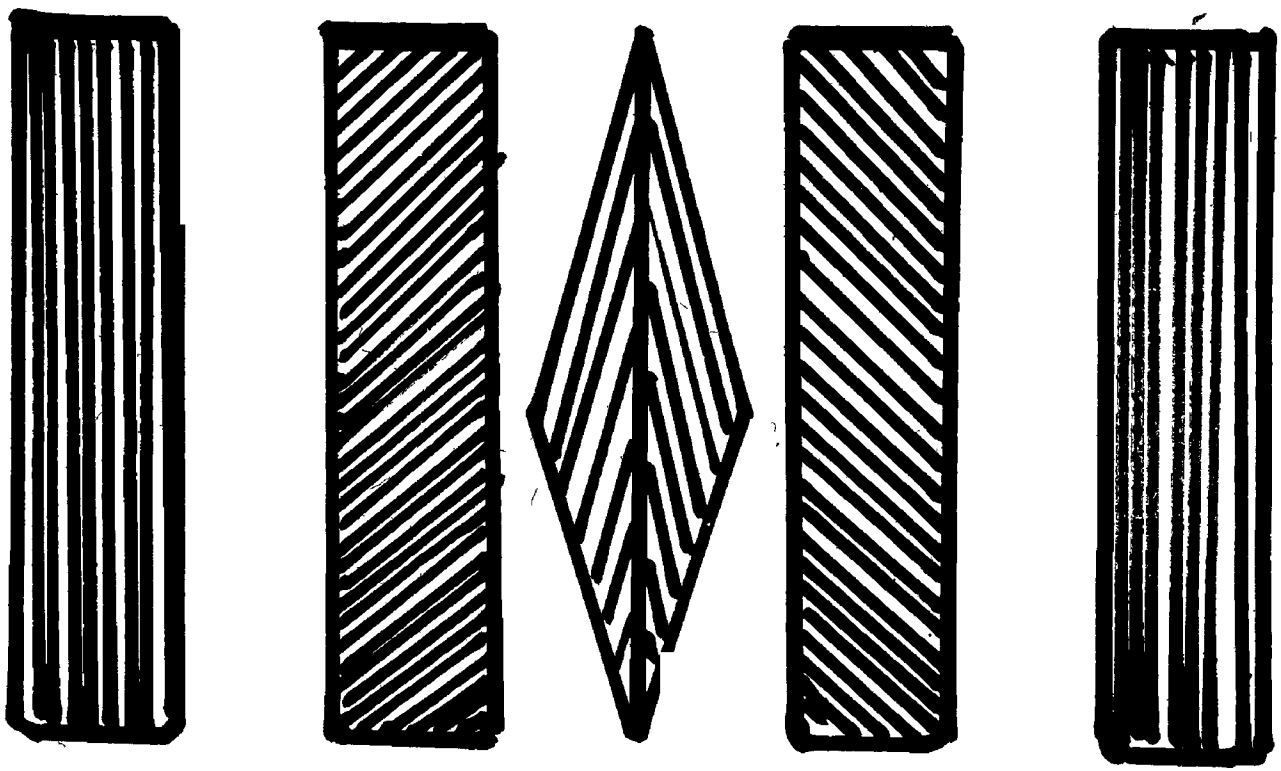

Proceedings

OF THE

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

OCTOBER 1907

BANGALORE:
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PART I.

REVENUE

SECTION 1—LAND REVENUE

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ AGAIN—

Government Order No. R. 3894-935, dated the 4th April 1903.

No. R. 2704-6—L. R. 208-07-1, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH OCTOBER 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—When passing orders in April 1903 regarding the training to be given to Assistant Commissioners in Revenue Survey work, Government directed in para 3 of the order read above, that Deputy Commissioners should take the necessary action to get the Assistant Commissioners trained in the Survey Department. But as no such action has been taken by Deputy Commissioners during the past four years and none of the Assistant Commissioners has been trained as required, Government deem it necessary to direct that arrangements should be made to give effect to the provision made in the rule, in the ensuing field season. The experience of the resurvey operations has shown that the proper maintenance of boundary marks has been greatly neglected through the inability of Revenue officers checking the pahani to read village maps correctly and to locate boundary marks on the field and has greatly emphasized the necessity for such training. The Superintendent of Survey, however, considers that as the classing work done during the resurvey is chiefly confined to examination of the sources of water-supply, an elementary knowledge of its principles is sufficient for Revenue officers, who will seldom be required to apply them in practice, while the training acquired by being attached to a measuring establishment is more important to them, as it will be of use in connection with questions relating to boundary marks, encroachments and correctness of sub-divisions of gomal and kharab numbers effected by Shekdars and others. He therefore proposes that the period of training with a measuring establishment be extended to one month, while that with a classing establishment be reduced to a fortnight. The Revenue Commissioner concurs with the Superintendent of Survey. Government have no objection to the periods being so interchanged in the case of the older Assistant Commissioners. In the case of Probationary Assistant Commissioners appointed under the new Civil Service Rules, the course of training prescribed is six months and separate orders will be passed with regard to the course to be gone through by them.

2. The following are the Assistant Commissioners who have to be trained at present in survey work under the order of 4th April 1903:—

1.	Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar	7.	Mr. T. Thumbu Chetty
2.	„ D. M. Narsinga Rao	8.	„ B. Bhima Rao
3.	„ B. Venkoba Rao	9.	„ A. Mrityunjaya Iyer
4.	„ M. Srinivasa Murti	10.	„ B. Shamanna
5.	„ T. Chokkanna	11.	„ Syed Taj Peeran
6.	„ Narasinga Rao Purnaiya	12.	„ Hassan Ali

3. It has been ascertained from the Superintendent of Survey that resurvey operations will be commenced on or about the 15th November next, and will be

carried on in the undermentioned taluks by the officers whose names are entered opposite each :—

Establishment.	Officer in charge.		Taluk.
	Measuring.		
A	Mr. C. Rajagopalacharlu	...	Nelamangala and Magadi.
B	„ K. G. Shamanna		
C	„ D. Srinivasa Rao	...	Kadur and Belur.
	Classing.		
M	Mr. D. K. Darasha	...	Honnali, Shimoga and late Koratagere.

4. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to depute six Assistant Commissioners in a batch to learn measuring work first; two Assistant Commissioners will be attached to each measuring establishment. When the first batch has finished the course, a second may be similarly deputed. After they are trained in measuring, the Assistant Commissioners may be attached to the classing establishment in batches of two each. The Revenue Commissioner will, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners, draw up a time-table showing the order in which the officers may be sent for training and the establishment to which they may be attached and intimate the same to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey. To avoid loss of time in travelling, etc., arrangements should be made to attach the Assistant Commissioners to the establishment which is nearest to the district in which they are posted and if more than one officer in the same district has to be sent for training, they may be sent by turns to avoid the necessity for posting additional officers to the district. If, however, owing to the coincidence of the field season and jamabandi work or other sufficient reasons, it is not possible to make temporary local arrangements without serious inconvenience to public work in any district, the Revenue Commissioner may suggest the necessary acting arrangements.

5. The Superintendent of Survey is requested to issue the necessary instructions to the officers in charge of the field establishments.

6. With regard to the Probationary Assistant Commissioners who have to be trained under the new Civil Service Rules, the Superintendent of Survey is requested to prescribe a course for them as will give them a fair knowledge of all departments of survey work with special reference, however, to those parts of it which have a direct bearing on a Revenue officer's duties, and submit it for the approval of Government.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

READ—

Letter No. 27, dated the 9th August 1907, from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements in Mysore.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Inam Department for the year 1906-07.

2. *Cases during the year.*—During the year under report, 69 cases were newly confirmed, *viz.*, 60 land inams comprising an extent of 301 acres and 15 guntas assessed at Rs. 1,888-4-0 upon which a combined Quit-rent of Rs. 180-2-0 was fixed, and 9 Muzrai inams of Rs. 1,665-4-0. 17 cases were struck off and resumed.

3. *Inams revised on survey valuation, etc.*—Under the authority conveyed in Government Proceedings No. 14223-5—P. F. 100-93, dated 17th February 1894, one whole village was revised on survey valuation. In addition to this, one other land inam and 19 Muzrai grants were revised. In this connection, the combined Quit-rent was reduced by Rs. 34-0-0.

4. *Registers.*—The number of Quit-rent registers prepared was 200 for confirmed and 51 for struck off and resumed cases, in all 251.

5. *Extracts and Title-deeds.*—The number of *ad-interim* extracts and Title-deeds prepared was 60 and Muzrai Title-deeds, 9.

6. *Title-deeds for Minor Inams.*—Three hundred and twenty-five Minor Inam Title-deeds were prepared, compared, and despatched for delivery to Inamdars.

7. *Revised Final Quit-rent Registers.*—The revised Final Quit-rent Register of the Dodballapur Taluk was compared and copies were distributed among the officers concerned. That of the Devanhalli Taluk was received from the Press during the year under report. Thus at the close of the year, there still remained, on hand, the quit-rent registers of three taluks for comparison and distribution.

8. *Addition to Revenue.*—The addition to Revenue during the year, under report, was Rs. 146-2-0 as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Quit-rent imposed on confirmed inams	... 180	2	0
Deduct on account of revision on survey valuation, etc. ...	... 34	0	0
Balance	... 146	2	0

9. *Expenditure.*—The total cost of the Department was Rs. 8,231-13-3 as against Rs. 7,972-14-4 in the year previous. The increase under this head was due to the increased travelling allowance and also to the progressive rate of pay of the head clerk.

10. *Total cost of the Department.*—The cost of the Department from 1868 up to the end of the year, under report, was Rs. 11,57,813-6-8 and the total addition to the annual Revenue has been Rs. 2,75,316-2-0.

11. *Correspondence.*—The amount of correspondence both English and Vernacular was 1,792 against 1,755 in the year previous.

12. *Sringeri Settlement.*—The Sringeri Settlement which had been long pending was brought to a close last February,—the allocation of the inams having been effected and announced. The question was a difficult one and I am glad to say was finished with success. The necessary consequences of a settlement have, no doubt, to be met with and I trust there will not be many appeals against the settlement.

13. *General Remarks.*—The work of the Department has increased in quality and importance and has been efficiently carried out. The issue of Final Tittle-deeds for Whole Inam villages, forms for which have been recently sanctioned by Government, entails considerable work. Colonel J. P. Grant was in charge of the Department throughout the year, under report, and he has retired from service on 1st July 1907. Colonel Grant was in charge of the Department from 5th January 1881 up to the 30th June 1907, *i.e.*, for over 26 years.

No. R. 2728—L. R. 89-07-2, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST OCTOBER 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. Government are glad to note that the settlement of the Sringeri Jahgir which involved many difficult problems of Inam tenures and rights has been completed with success. They take this opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of the valuable help rendered by Colonel Grant in effecting the settlement. The Jahgir authorities have separately acknowledged his services.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Superintendent of Inam Settlements in Mysore.

Exd.—C. P. S.

SECTION 2—LAND SURVEY

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

The following papers regarding the revision of the settlement of the Sagar Taluk :—

(1) Letter No. 14, dated the 18th June 1907, from Colonel J. P. Grant, Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, on special duty, to the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government six copies, accompanied by six copies of illustrative map, of my report containing proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Sagar Taluk.

2. The usual course has been to obtain the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner before submitting revision reports finally to Government, but as I am retiring on the 1st of July next, I have adopted the plan of sending the Revenue Commissioner a copy of the report and map, asking him to forward his opinion direct to Government. In the meantime, should there be any point upon which Government may desire my opinion, it can be called for.

3. I sent a manuscript copy of my report with map to the Deputy Commissioner for opinion with my letter No. 6, dated 25th May 1907, but no reply has yet been received. On its receipt I will send it on to Government with such comment as I may consider necessary.

Report No. 5, dated the 13th May 1907.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision, of the assessment of the Sagar Taluk of the Shimoga District.

2. Sagar is the first purely Malnad taluk taken up for revision, and as such its settlement on very careful lines has frequently been enjoined by Government.

3. The original settlement was introduced in 1874 and elicited an extraordinary amount of discussion, which will be found recorded at pages 134 to 202 of Selections from the Records of the Mysore Government, No. XI.

4. *Present constitution of taluk.*—The present report deals with precisely the same tract as constituted the taluk in 1874, but, by the wholesome operations of absorption and amalgamation, the 471 villages, which was then the number, have become only 170, whilst, similarly, the hoblis or magnis which for no imaginable administrative necessity, numbered no less than 19 have now become only 5. The Anantapur Hobli of the late Anantapur Taluk now belongs to Sagar but was added on subsequently to the original settlement and does not come within the scope of this report, which deals exclusively with the 170 villages which constituted the taluk in 1874.

5. *Boundaries.*—North, the Sorab Taluk and North Canara ; west, North Canara ; south, the Nagar Taluk and South Canara ; east, the Anantapur Hobli of the late Anantapur Taluk. The two Canaras embrace the taluk on the whole of its western, and portions of its northern and southern boundary.

6. *Position.*—The tract under report, with an area of 550 square miles, occupies the most westerly projection of the Mysore Province, the sea clearly visible from the high hill near Balige, being at one point only 8 miles from the boundary. It represents an irregular oblong of some 40 miles by 20. Resting its south-western base upon the ghats, this oblong stretches in a north-easterly direction for 40 miles till it reaches the boundary of the Sorab Taluk.

The town of Sagar is situated on the left bank of the Warda in 40°-10′ N. Lat. and 75°-5′ E. Long. 40 miles west-north-west of Shimoga on the Shimoga-Gersoppa road. It is an important town possessing, for itself and surroundings, the best advantages which the taluk can offer, in proximity to trade routes, general accessibility and population, but being situated in the extreme north-east, it is separated from the south-western villages of the charge by some 30 miles of difficult country, and in this respect Sagar does not make good head-quarters.

7. *Physical features.*—On the Ghats, and for some miles inwards, the country is simply a congeries of hills, of no great altitude, but countless, and possessing a beauty quite their own. There is no part of the Malnad which, although perhaps equally beautiful, is quite like that belonging to Sagar. How far the geological formation, which is chiefly laterite, is answerable for the surface outlines, I am unable to say. I can only describe the physical characteristics of the country as they appear to me ; and as they are very remarkable, indicating and indeed regulating the lives, habits and pursuits of the inhabitants, I will attempt a brief

description. Nature's handi work usually suggests some plan or system, or we can at least form some idea how her forces have worked, in the well defined range or ridge, the intervening valley, the cluster of isolated hills, the mural escarpment or the towering eminence, but here, and it must be borne in mind that I am speaking of more than 200 square miles of country, the hills present the appearance as some one, Mr. Rice I think, has aptly remarked, of being sown broadcast. In the large tract of country of from 200 to 300 square miles, between the Ghat crest and the Sheravatti, not a single well defined range nor a single broad valley can be found, and only rarely does any hill much overtop its fellows. There is a rolling sea of hill tops, softly outlined, the general elevation being about 2,100 feet above sea level. To ascend any eminence is to see hills and yet farther hills, and from the next eminence the scene is repeated. Through the massed and jumbled hills the drainage, perennial in this country of heavy rainfall, seeks the level of the Sheravatti, not by any well marked stream, indeed there is only one such stream, the Yenehole, to serve the whole tract, but by countless little hill streams. The moist deep valleys through which these small but important mountain streams find their winding way, are the natural home of the arecanut garden, which, with its adjoining strip of rice land and necessary homestead, the well wooded slopes effectually conceal. But the very advantages which make this an ideal garden country render communication, at all times difficult, impossible during he monsoon, even between homestead and homestead. The house-holder, the streams being often torrential, has to lay up against the rains and surround himself with all the needs. This forced seclusion moulds the character of the people and to the new comer is no doubt very trying. Superstition takes a strong hold, and when it combines, as it unfortunately does, with ignorance in the treatment of even ordinary ailments, matters become serious and population cannot be maintained.

8. Such, as I have feebly described it, is the true Malnad, and the same characteristics, although of course alternating in degree, continue up to the Sheravatti and even beyond it as far as the Ikeri range. After this last is passed, however, the country eastward opens out. The fine gardens and the deep and sheltered cuttings though laterite, so essential to their welfare, still continue, but the conditions of life become changed. The rainfall is considerably less, communication is easier and village communities are more in evidence although the homestead is by no means uncommon. The farther east the more those conditions increase. Life is altogether busier and the people can rub shoulders and exchange views, although, unfortunately, markets and bazaars are few, owing to the thraldom of the sutgedar system.

9. The beautiful Ikeri range, the first and indeed the only pronounced hill range since leaving the Ghats, crosses the tract, from a point some 6 miles west of Talaguppe, where the Sheravatti turns westward, to Hale Ikeri in the south-east. Mr. Rice speeks of this range as a spur of the Ghats, but I have some difficulty in regarding it as such. However this may be, the Ikeri range is a most important landmark dividing the tract into two distinctly differing portions, the really difficult country to the west and the more easy country to the east. The Ikeri range is chiefly remarkable as corresponding with the general water-shed which separates the main lines of drainage for a vast area (page 415, Gazeteer, Volume II) of country, all the streams to the south-east and north flowing to the Tungabhadra and those to the west flowing to the Sheravatti.

10. *Rivers.*—The Sheravatti rises near Kavlidrug, and entering the tract under report on the south while yet quite a small stream, rapidly gathers volume, and flowing slightly west of north, reaches the North Canara frontier. There it turns somewhat abruptly west and after forming the common boundary between Mysore and North Canara for a few miles, literally leaps the Ghats in the far-famed falls of Gersoppa. The Sheravatti divides the taluk into two fairly equal halves. The rapidity with which it gathers volume after entering the taluk is proof of the vast contribution it must receive from the countless small hill streams from the Ghat direction. The Yenehole, the only well defined contributor to the Sheravatti, rises and runs its whole course within the taluk. It rises in the extreme south-west and joins the Sheravatti at about the middle of the latter's course through the taluk. The only northern river is the Varada rising near Ikeri but joined by some important minor streams from the Ikeri range.

11. *Forests.*—The forests, from a commercial point of view, are unproductive, consisting of virgin ever-green tracts, kans so called but less tended than those of Sorab, stretches of "Byan betta" set apart for the gardens for leaf manure and some old kumried tracts near the Ghats. A thick undergrowth of the plant called "Goravi kattige" is very common. Deciduous timber trees are rare. Unproductive as the forests may be, they are of vital importance, retaining and regulating the moisture required for both garden and rice lands and rendering the mountain streams perennial, which they would soon cease to be with the forest removed. Forest protection by preventing lopping beyond "Byan betta" limits and by a strict observance of conditions attaching to "kan" tenure, is all important.

12. *Soils.*—The soil is for the most part poor and shallow, resting upon laterite. In the kans there is some rich loan and in some of the wet lands near the Varada the soil is

better than elsewhere. The soil in the garden lands is artificial, earth and debris of laterite mixed, very unpromising in appearance but apparently just what is required.

13. *Climate.*—The rainfall in 1903 was 83·60 inches, for 1905 it was 80·27 inches. The average for 36 years ending with 1905 came to 74·36 inches. It is almost entirely from the south-west. These figures help us very little as regards distribution in a taluk which extends about 40 miles from south-west to north-east. In the south-western villages the rainfall probably approximates to that of the Nagar Taluk, where the average for 36 years was 189·49 inches. In the eastern villages 80 inches would probably be about the average. We can only assume, and I believe quite correctly, that the rainfall is very heavy on the Ghats, gradually lessening eastwards. The recorded water-supply to the gardens and rice lands at classification fully bears out this view. The rains last year held off in a manner unprecedented in this and other Malnad and Semi-Malnad taluks. It is a thing that has not occurred before and is not likely to occur again. The climate is never very warm or unpleasant.

14. *Crops.*—The percentage shown in the margin for 1905 is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. The gardens produce supari, cardamoms and pepper. The best gardens alone admit of cardamoms in addition to Supari and pepper. I would invite attention to an excellent memorandum by the late Mr. Dobbie on garden cultivation (page 170, Selections No. XI). Dry cultivation is of very little account and includes a little ragi, oil-seeds and tobacco. Of cultivation generally I may observe that natural advantages are very great, the drawbacks being found in difficulty of communication and want of population. The water-supply throughout is exceptionally good and population alone is wanting.

Rice	86·12
Sugar-cane	1·40
Garden	11·28
Cereals	1·20
	100·00

15. *Past and present survey.*—There are now 20,320 new or re-survey numbers against 18,883 original survey numbers. The area of each description of land according to past and present survey is as below:—

Description	Former survey	Present survey
	Acres	Acres
Arable dry crop	21,230	20,649
Rice or wet land	37,975	38,681
Garden land	4,055	3,939
Unarable land	287,799	288,959
Total ...	351,059	352,228

A difference of 1,169 acres, more, by re-survey is of no consequence, being not even one per cent. What is of consequence is the difference under the various heads.

The dry arable area has naturally decreased by the lands being converted into wet or garden and by transfer to the unarable head when taken up for any public purpose.

The wet land has increased owing to new wet cultivation, not brought to account until re-survey and by a good many of the garden lands being now classed as wet. The garden area has slightly decreased owing to transfer at re-classification to the head of wet, but the formation of some new gardens has to some extent counterbalanced this loss. On the whole the changes discovered are not very important.

16. *Re-measurement and re-classification.*—Re-measurement has been necessary chiefly in order to measure new gardens or record abandoned ones. Re-classification of water-supply to wet and garden lands has only been resorted to when unavoidable, which has not been often. The original *soil* classification has in no case been interfered with.

17. *Communications.*—At the original settlement there was in existence the road which enters Sagar from Shimoga and goes on *viâ* Talguppe and Jog to Gersoppa; there was also the road from Sagar to Ulvi in the Sorab Taluk and thence to the large market town of Shiralkoppa in the Shikarpur Taluk. This last road was not quite free from interruptions at time of original settlement but is now a well established road of great importance.

The new roads since original settlement are—

1. A continuation of the Sagar-Ulvi road on to Sorab, about 10 miles.
2. A road from Sagar through Avinhalli and Gudekoppa to Kallurkatte in the Nagar Taluk.
3. A road from Gudekoppa to Barvalli to join the Kallur-Ghat road.
4. A road from Talguppe to Aralgod and on to Heddansi. A bridle-road is being opened from present terminus to Kogar and is nearly completed.
5. A road from Avinhalli to Karur and on to Hurli; Rs. 47,000 have been sanctioned to extend this road to Kogar.

Roads Nos. 4 and 5 as above are to meet at Ghat head near Kogar (Long. 74°-46′ Lat. 14°-3′-20″). The project for Ghat proper from Kogar to Provincial frontier to meet Bombay road promised from Bhatkal, has been ordered by the Chief Engineer to be completed in all respects. It cannot be stated exactly when the road from Kogar to Provincial frontier will be opened, but steady annual work has been ordered. I think I am justified in believing that what I have set down above as extensions will be completed within a very few years.

18. The branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway from Birur to Shimoga is not without its influence, although Shimoga is 40 miles from Sagar. An agency has been formed at Sagar in direct communication with Shimoga for the receipt and despatch of goods by Railway.

19. Of communications generally, I may observe that while any opening out of this inaccessible tract must be welcome and much good may be expected from the extensions noted at para 17 above, especially the connection of Kogar with the Bombay road from Bhatkal' the south-western portion as well as the north-eastern portion of the tract remain unprovided for and the bullock passes will long continue to be used. Gersoppa, which is at the head of the tide on the river which flows into the sea at Honnavar, 18 miles below, is a place of great importance drawing the trade of the north-eastern and the central part of the taluk. To the north-eastern villages, at any rate to those on the north of the Ikeri range, it is easily accessible by the made road, but the produce of all other villages must find its way to Gersoppa down the Hurni and Govardangiri Ghats. The Hogvadi pass leads towards Bhatkal, that of Karni towards Baidur. The problem of deciding the trade requirements of the taluk is a very difficult one. I had occasion to remark at the time of the original settlement (page 77 of Selections) that the raiyats appeared indifferent as to whether they conveyed their goods on bullocks along the made roads or by one of the four bullock passes; being strange to the use of vehicles and their bullocks being idle for a great part of the year, they used them. Laden bullocks may frequently be seen even now on the Sagar-Gersoppa made road. I do not know how far, if at all, the road from Gudekoppa to join the Kallur-Gnat road takes the place of the Karni bullock pass. This pass is reported to me as being in very bad order. Gersoppa is the leading market, but Bhatkal and Baidur are both places of export, and within 15 miles of the Sagar boundary and are good markets. Roads such as those from Talguppe and Avinhalli, respectively, to meet at Kogar have an importance beyond trade requirements, great as these are in attracting a resident population, which is all that is required in this country of great natural advantages.

20. *Markets.*—There are no local markets worthy of mention excepting the town of Sagar where there is a Thursday market covering a value of about Rs. 5,000. Avinhalli, Talguppe and Karur have their weekly market day, but the business done is extremely small. I certainly expect an improvement in local markets now that the supari halat has been abolished. The predilection which the raiyats now have for Gersoppa over Bhatkal and Baidur for the disposal of their rice, shows how they value proximity. The supari export is north-eastward, and Sagar is likely to grow in importance. The rice export is westward, and could some local markets be established, say at Ghat head, to feed Gersoppa, Bhatkal and Baidur respectively, it appears to me that the people would obtain better prices owing to competition becoming more open. I have no fear regarding the supari export eastward, but so long as the raiyats have to be their own exporters of rice westwards or to be dependent upon individual merchants, they will be at a disadvantage.

21. *Manufactures.*—There are none worthy of mention excepting the sandalwood carving at Sagar, which is more an art than an industry.

22. *Population.*—This important factor in the present revision demands very close attention. Rumour, a most unsafe guide, has been busy with the extraordinary depletion of population in this tract and there have been some sensational reports on the same subject. In neither instance is total loss of population correctly estimated and no attempt even has been made to localize depletion. The five Magnis constituting the tract are now well defined and an examination of the figures for each, along with those for the whole tract will dissipate error. :—

Magani	1871	1881	1891	1901
Sagar	10,266	10,907	11,840	12,195
Ikeri	9,111	8,138	8,198	7,714
Talguppe	14,859	11,121	11,860	11,628
Barangi	9,133	7,533	6,801	6,031
Karur	5,680	10,280	9,887	9,800
Total ...	49,049	47,979	48,586	47,368

The above figures are taken, village by village, from the Census Reports. Population shifts in a remarkable manner even in villages, and there was a great deal of such shifting from 1871 to 1881, which was a very unhealthy decade. In 30 years the whole population has decreased by 1,681, no less than 1,074 of which are accounted for in 10 villages alone (which, it will be seen further on, constitute my 5th and lowest-assessed new group) representing the westernmost villages of the Barangi Magni. The rest of the loss occurred in the somewhat less westernly villages of the same Magni and in some of the western villages of Karur. The general idea has been that in the Sagar, Ikeri and Talguppe Magnis, east of the Ikeri range, population had at any rate not fallen off. This guess-work is shown by my figures to be quite wrong. Rumour in fact is only right in ascribing a somewhat serious loss of population in the western half of the taluk. What has really occurred is, that the Sagar Magni has a little more than maintained its population, but Talaguppe and Ikeri have both gone down, but not so the Karur Magni, nor indeed the eastern portion of the Barangi Magni. There is no difficulty in allocating the depletion of population in the western parts of the Barangi and Karur Magnis. Elsewhere, excepting just near Sagar itself, it has been a struggle to maintain population, but it cannot be said to have decreased. If we desire to carefully gauge the decrease of population and to localize such decrease, I would suggest beginning with the Census figures of 1881. From that year, when matters had become more normal, up to 1891, there was a recovery in every magni, excepting Karur and Barangi. In Karur there had been an abnormal increase between 1871 and 1881 and by 1891 a very slight decrease occurred. The Barangi Magni, however, has in every decade shown a decrease, and it is in the western villages of this Magni and of the Karur Magni that we must seek for the cause of the net decrease in the whole tract.

23. I have myself no hesitation in ascribing the decrease of population to the insanitary condition of the western tracts aggravated by natural difficulties including the absence of medical aid and ignorant self-treatment of the most ordinary ailments. This is also the opinion of my Assistants who carried out re-survey, and their opinions are worth quoting. Mr. D. K. Darashah writes: "The western half of the taluk has ever been a thinly populated tract * * * The restrictions put upon Kumri cultivation, which once attracted the poorer classes from the other side of the Ghats, *is said* to be one of the causes. The general inaccessibility of the country and the want of nourishing food stuffs, these may be mentioned as circumstances that have helped the decline. I have been much struck also by the gross ignorance of the raiyats of all classes in the matter of personal cleanliness and the elements of medical relief. The attention given to patients often consists in calling for a far-off sorcerer to charm out the disease. The name of quinine has not been heard of by the Halepaiks Holers, etc., who form the backbone of this part of the country. Cases of simple fever develop into fatal conditions for want of knowledge of what should be done. Deplorable ignorance prevails in the matter of labour and child-birth, and the death of the mother or of the child or of both is so frequent an occurrence as to give rise to the saying current in these parts to signify that a woman who comes safely out of confinement shoud be considered as having been born again."

I cannot quote at length what my other Assistants, Mr. C. Rajagopalacharlu and Mr. K. G. Shamanna, say, but all write to the same effect and recommend dispensaries and itinerant midwives as calculated to greatly ameliorate the condition of the people. The subject is of great importance and deserves attention. As I have already observed, head-quarters are far distant, and these outlying inaccessible parts do not get their fair share of observation. I believe the country to be so far naturally healthy that very simple measures will be rewarded. The men do not present the fever-stricken appearance, enlarged spleen and attenuated limbs, so often seen in the worst parts of North Canara, and I cannot help thinking that we have here a field for the Medical Department in which the exertions of its officers will produce the best results.

24. The total population as per last Census is 47,368, which gives only about 86 to the square mile. The cultivation being valuable with but little dry crops, the population per square mile for the arable area is 478 and for the occupied area 707 per square mile. These are not very discouraging figures.

25. The total population being 47,368, the distribution by religion and castes is as per margin. The Jains, I am sorry to say, have decreased in numbers. The percentage of Jains in 1871 was 7·15; it is now, as per Census of 1901, 4·94 per cent. Hindus, 91·06 in 1871, are in 1901, 89·14 per cent. The Mahomedan population has risen from 1·63 per cent in 1871 to 2·95 per cent in 1901. One of the complaints of the Sagar people is that what they called the professional castes have decreased in number. In the case of "Wakliga" and "Holeya" there has been a decrease

Hindu	...	89·14
Wakliga	...	35·64
Holeya	...	12·10
Brahmin	...	11·70
Lingayat	...	6·52
Idiga	...	4·16
Agasa	...	3·26
Panchala	...	2·60
Besta	...	2·52
Mahratta	...	2·47
Uppara	...	1·61
Banajiga	...	1·04

Other castes all under 1 per cent	... 5·52
MAHOMEDANS	... 2·95
CHRISTIANS	... 0·54
JAINS	... 4·84
ANIMISTS	... 2·43
	100·00

in the percentage since 1891, but I cannot say that such decrease is relatively greater than in the case of population generally. I have examined the figures of the Census years but cannot find any pronounced loss of population under the head of any particular professional caste. The Census returns are however not all prepared on a strictly uniform basis and I am unable to institute a very close comparison. There is nothing, however, to show that professional castes have suffered exceptionally in loss of their members.

26. *Agricultural resources.*—With the partial character of the re-survey we have to trust to the information departmentally recorded at original settlement and during re-survey, respectively. The method adopted was no doubt somewhat rough and ready, but there was no inducement to give wrong figures, and the same mode of collecting statistics was followed in each case, thus affording useful comparison.

Items		At original settlement	As per re-survey	Increase or decrease + or —	Remarks
Houses	Tiled ...	373	602	+ 229	
	Mud ...	297	97	— 200	
	Thatched ...	7,196	8,093	+ 897	
Horned cattle	...	45,463	48,713	+ 3,250	
Carts	Large ...	141	124	— 17	
	Ordinary chakadi ...	172	888	+ 716	
Ploughs	...	5,453	6,588	+ 1,135	
Wells	...	No data	1,366	...	

There is nothing to denote great progress in the above figures. The increase in carts, in a taluk in which there were practically no carts at original settlement and in which a large proportion of the country is at present unfit for wheeled carriage, is certainly a good sign. With this exception, which concerns chiefly the more accessible portion of the tract, the taluk has certainly failed to keep pace with the general prosperity of the Province. The best that can be said is that no absolutely retrograde movement is indicated.

Agricultural statistics fairly support our departmental figures, but I must observe that in 1905 there is according to the former a small falling off in horned cattle compared with the average for 1900-04.

27. *Sales and mortgages.*—I have had examined some 1,067 cases of sale and 927 of mortgages extending over 30 years, from 1876 to 1905, and the amount realized or loaned comes in each case to just 9 times the survey assessment. These results are very nearly the same as in the Sorab Taluk, regarding which I observed that the construction of the agricultural community and the peculiar relations of the various classes rendered transactions of sale and mortgage not very common. The wargdars are jealous of outsiders acquiring rights and they can obtain advances without actually pledging their lands. Subletting is not very common, but when resorted to, the "geni" differs greatly as the garden is a good or bad one. Speaking generally, it appears to me that gardens do not thrive excepting in the hands of those who created them, or in the hands of persons equally skilful, and inexperienced people are not very anxious to acquire property, the maintenance in proper order of which requires skill and labour, both very difficult to get.

The market value of land is regulated by population and above all, skilled population. In the better populated and accessible tracts gardens are not at all readily resigned. In the Sagar Magni for instance, there are only 4 acres of garden unoccupied, and very few lie unoccupied in the Talguppe Magni, but in the western parts of the Barangi Magni and in a less degree in the western villages of the Karur Magni, a considerable extent of garden lies waste and no one will take it up, simply because, in spite of natural advantages of the highest order, there are not sufficient people, in other words, labour. Wet lands are in a great measure cultivated in the interests of garden owners and workers and is not often sold or mortgaged, but still when such transactions do occur, wet lands, judged by the multiple of assessment, realize as much as do gardens. If in the revision now being dealt with we give population its due weight as a factor, we shall be practically giving all necessary consideration to the market value of land.

28. *Wages.*—Coolies from below-ghats are stated to be getting more and more expensive. The individual wage per diem is said to be about 4½ annas including 1lb. of clean rice and condiments. These below-ghat coolies are necessary not only to supplement local labour but

because their services are in certain matters professional. The improvement of the relations and terms between garden owners and below-ghat coolies seems to me to be dependent upon the attraction of population by the opening up of the country by roads and the establishment of markets, of which last, now that halat has gone, there should be hope. These below-ghat men will always be necessary, but as matters improve and population increases, the wage will become more reasonable. The people lay stress upon the attraction of labour by encouraging Kumri cultivation, but I consider it a most dangerous experiment and would greatly prefer to rely upon more legitimate means. There can be no doubt that Kumri cultivation, on at all a large scale, would greatly alter the water-supply and consequently the condition of regular cultivation generally, for the worse.

29. *Prices.*—There is no need to append elaborate tables. The general rise in the prices of the principal food grains in the Province, and in every district, is well known, and is established by the published tables of the Director of Statistics. What has to be done is to see whether local prices fairly agree with those quoted for the district. The subjoined figures are compiled from the returns furnished to me by the Amildar:—

Years	Second sort rice seers per rupee	Supari per maund			Remarks
		Rs.	a.	p.	
1876-1880	16	4	11	4	Famine years excluded.
1881-1885	16	6	12	8	
1886-1890	15	6	3	8	
1891-1895	15	6	14	0	
1896-1900	14	6	14	5	
1901-1905	14	6	14	5	

The above prices, as far as rice is concerned, agree very closely with the prices which I gave in my supplementary report on the Sorab Taluk as the result of a special local enquiry conducted by Mr. N. Subba Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Sagar Division. They represent no doubt the prices at head-quarters. The prices of supari are much higher than in Sorab, owing to the superior quality of the nut. There can be no question regarding the rise in the price of supari.

30. The rise shown in the price of rice is no doubt fairly correct, the only question is whether the ratio of increase is maintained in the very inaccessible parts. It is not a question of prices being better in one place compared with another, but whether the prices which were in force at the original settlement, let them have been what they may, have risen in the same ratio throughout. It is a difficult point to decide, and the wisest way of dealing with the doubt will be to give ample weight to inaccessibility and remoteness as deteriorating factors, especially as regards wet lands the export of which is attended by many difficulties. There can, however, be no question regarding even the most remote villages having participated to *some* extent in the general rise in prices and, while I write, it is reported that the prices of rice in the coast markets is abnormally high.

31. *Revenue history.*—The following is an excerpt for quinquennial periods from Appendix A, which is the revenue statement of the taluk from 1876 to 1905.

Period	Government occupied land				Government unoccupied land		Remarks
	Average acres	Average assessment	Average remission	Revenue realized	Average acres	Average assessment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1876-1880	43,363	1,74,635	.....	1,74,635	18,893	17,382	
1881-1885	41,617	1,68,664	.....	1,68,664	20,840	23,662	
1886-1890	41,486	1,66,117	.....	1,66,117	20,971	26,023	
1891-1895	42,821	1,65,411	.....	1,65,411	20,162	26,907	
1896-1900	43,504	1,65,938	21,858	1,44,080	19,270	26,516	Special garden remissions began in and have continued since 1896.
1901-1905	43,333	1,64,409	27,138	1,37,271	18,939	26,852	

32. There were no remissions of an ordinary character but only the special garden remissions since 1896, which annually averaged about Rs. 27,000. The first curious point is that the occupied area during the long period covered by my figures has scarcely fallen off, but,

from the sand-point of assessment, the lapse has been serious. The explanation is quite simple; the *descriptions* of land have changed places in the unoccupied list, the comparatively valueless dry land decreasing and valuable wet garden lands increasing, as the following statement will make perfectly clear:—

Description	Acres unoccupied at original settlement	Acres unoccupied at re-survey	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4
Dry	16,641	11,510	−5,131
Wet	3,043	7,313	+4,270
Garden	157	382	+ 225
Total ...	19,841	19,205	— 636

33. It would serve no useful purpose, even if the accounts furnished to me permitted, to trace back year by year the metamorphosis of the unoccupied area. The resignation of the land has been gradual and in the same locality. The real revenue history of the tract is told in its unoccupied wet and garden lands. Dry land is of so little account that the contraction or expansion of the occupied area has no significance one way or the other, and its inclusion in an analysis and allocation of the unoccupied lands would only obscure the clearness of comparison. I will therefore, excluding dry crop land, show where the unoccupied wet and garden lands are situated and what percentage in each Magni they bear to the occupied lands. There were 3,043 acres of wet land and 157 acres of garden lying waste at the original settlement. That area has now grown to 7,313 acres of wet and 382 acres of garden. If I show where the whole of the present unoccupied area is situated, it will convey a very clear idea of the condition of the tract.

Magni	Wet			Garden		
	Occupied area	Unoccupied area	Percentage of waste to occupied	Occupied area	Unoccupied area	Percentage of waste to occupied
Ikeri	5,681	1,197	21	833	37	4
Sagar	4,691	287	6	713	4	1
Talguppe	9,636	359	4	834	15	2
Barangi	4,002	2,905	73	498	234	47
Karur	6,517	2,565	39	650	92	14
Total ...	30,527	7,313	24	3,528	382	10

The Ikeri, Sagar and Talguppe Magnis constitute, broadly, the country east of the Ikeri range. The present state of things in this eastern tract is decidedly satisfactory. In the Ikeri Magni an unexpected depletion of population has led to the resignation of a few gardens and proportionately more wet land. With this exception, the eastern part of the taluk is in a prosperous and reassuring condition as the small percentage of the unoccupied lands clearly shows. All that is to be regretted is that progress has not been made. The truth is that very little arable land remained to be taken up and population has practically stood still. Some few of the Ikeri Magni villages in which the percentage of unoccupied wet land is rather high, are situated west of the Ikeri range.

34. Everything points to a very different condition of things in the portion of the tract west of the Ikeri range. That range has very properly been regarded as dividing the tract under report into two divisions, each with its own peculiar characteristics, the difficult truly Malnad western half and the more open and accessible eastern half. Almost the whole of the unoccupied land is now found in the Barangi and Karur Magnis, which practically constitute this western half, the circumstances of which require very careful consideration.

35. It is somewhat anticipatory, but I will use the coloured map which accompanies this report and shows my new grouping, to aid me in endeavouring to gauge and account for the deterioration which has taken place in the western villages generally. The tract concerned practically constitutes new Groups III, IV, and V and has an area of 384 square miles. The area thrown out of cultivation as shown at para 33 is very serious, not because of the loss of revenue, which is not very great, but because of the loss to the country, and the fact is also highly important as indicating the lines on which revision should proceed. I will endeavour to account for what has occurred, but it is no easy task and opinions differ considerably.

36. The extreme western villages (new Group V) covering 101 square miles, I may dismiss at once. Population has gone down from 27 to only 17 per square mile. In my opinion a good deal of this loss of population is due to its shifting eastwards into new Group IV. This of course is only supposition and the fact remains that population has greatly decreased. This is the wildest and most unhealthy part of the tract and only about half the total arable area is now occupied. There is no difficulty in understanding how this state of things has come about. But when we come to the rest of the western tract (new Groups III and IV) the puzzle commences, for population has positively increased, compared with 1871. I think that while I am on the subject of population the following figures for the whole tract will be useful and may make the situation clearer. It is, as I have already observed, somewhat anticipatory to quote the new grouping just yet, but it is so very much easier to describe effectively with the aid of a map.

Group	Square miles	Population per square mile				Remarks
		1871	1881	1891	1901	
I ...	61	199	180	191	196	Eastern portion.
II ...	105	157	130	135	132	
III ...	147	86	94	96	91	Central.
IV ...	136	37	53	50	47	Central-Western.
V ...	101	27	25	17	17	Extreme West.
Total ...	550	89	87	88	86	

The above figures show the relative density of population and also its fluctuation in various parts of the tract. The figures for 1871 relating to the Karur Magni caused me some doubt as showing too small a population, but they are Census figures and I must accept them. It will be safer, however, for other reasons, as covering a more recent period for instance, to take the population of 1881 as a starting point, when it will be seen that the fluctuation has been very slight except in the extreme western villages.

37. We are for the moment concerned, however, with enquiring why there should be so much unoccupied wet and garden land in the central and central-western villages (new Groups III and IV). It is evidently not sufficiently accounted for by any depletion of population as is popularly, and even officially, believed to be the true reason. Even my Assistants who carried out the re-survey were unanimous in describing the western tract generally as being gradually depopulated and the people as sickly and generally depressed. With the condition of the extreme western villages before their eyes, and so many gardens abandoned, I am not surprised that they should extend their unfavourable description to the whole tract Their remarks regarding the depressed condition of the people I can well believe, and such a condition is quite possible even without the actual death-rate rising much. Actual figures, however, excepting as regards the extreme west (Group V), are against the depletion-of-population theory.

38. My own opinion is that the contraction of the garden and, as a consequence, the wet occupied area can only be explained by the dependence of the garden owners upon Canara labour. At the time of the original survey settlement, there were fewer abandoned gardens than at present, and those under cultivation presented, as I can state from personal observation, quite a flourishing appearance, a state of things which I attribute to the working in a groove, as it were, of the annual arrangements between the garden owners and the Canara labourers. But even at that time the labour difficulty had commenced. I would invite a perusal of paras 34 to 36 of my original settlement report (page 155 of Selections No. XI) and the following quotation from para 36:—

> "The natural fertility of the soil under a good climate has enriched these people (garden owners) but they are becoming keenly alive to the advantages of population, a conviction very much hastened by the hard bargains the men from below-ghats drive with them annually for labouring in the gardens. In these western tracts labour is very dear and the wealth of the Wargdars may be gauged by the labour at their command whether performed by themselves or their "Huttalu." The Jain wargdars have an advantage over the Brahmins in being more ready and able to lay their own hands and those of their families to garden work."

39. My theory is that the labour difficulty, then beginning to assert itself but, so far, not having caused much injury, has intensified. The ordinary resident population has always been sparse and in itself capable of efficiently cultivating only a limited extent of garden land; when, for any reason, the garden owners would not or could not call in Canara labour, a certain proportion of the occupied gardens became liable to neglect, which is, as every one knows, the beginning of abandonment. The rate of wage of the Canara cooly rose, and garden owners no doubt felt it difficult, and sometimes also, although able, were not wise enough, to make the usual advances, and it is even possible that occasionally outside labour was not to be had at any price. The double burden of Sayer and land tax was always at hand, when anything went wrong, to aggravate and precipitate matters, but I believe that the labour difficulty was at the bottom of the trouble.

40. I have come to the above conclusion because I believe none other is tenable. The gardens of this tract are very productive, almost always growing cardamoms and pepper in addition to supari, and even the heavy taxation hitherto in force and the occasional ravages of "Koleroga" left, if all else went well, a very considerable margin of profit, but this margin was not large enough to stand any neglect of the gardens whether such neglect was forced upon the owner or was the result of false economy. The requisite labour once on the spot, the industrious habits of the owners are opposed to any neglect, but as I observed at the original settlement, the owners grudge the price to be paid to the Canara cooly. It is clear to me, however, that labour, whether it be indigenous or temporarily imported, is absolutely essential. Indigenous labour may not, in some branches of the cultivation gardens require, be quite so good as imported labour, but it has the advantage, when sufficient, of making the garden owners independent and of keeping down the rate of wage which is kept up in proportion to the helplessness of the garden owners to do without supplementary labour. Two apt illustrations offer in the tract now under report. In the eastern parts (Groups I and II) indigenous labour is comparatively plentiful, and the gardens, although paying up to 1896 and even afterwards, a very heavy impost, have all continued in cultivation, the very few which have been abandoned having gone out from natural causes. In the extreme western tract (new Group V) neither indigenous nor foreign labour are available and practically the whole of the gardens are abandoned, but fortunately the total extent of garden land in this tract was never very great. In the western tract (new Groups III and IV) now specially under consideration, in short, the whole of the taluk neither extremely east nor extremely west, the area of abandoned gardens is serious but the gardens retained in cultivation are no doubt the best and as the indigenous population, although normally sparse, has not decreased, we may reasonably assume that the people have cut down their undertakings in garden cultivation to their means as represented by indigenous labour, as foreign labour has apparently ceased to be employed, or at any rate very sparingly so.

41. Halat having been now happily abolished, the fixed margin of profit has been proportionately enlarged, and this wise measure will most certainly give an impetus to the supari trade. The opening out of the country by roads now apparently prosecuted in earnest, the possible establishment of new markets, and other measures connected with uniformity in weights and measures and with sanitation, which I shall note later—all these will serve to attract a larger population. They are ten times more powerful factors towards that end than the reduction of the land assessment, to which, in my opinion, far too much importance has been attached.

42. Whether, however, my diagnosis of Malnad deterioration be the correct one or not, I think that a condition of things has been revealed which suggests a revision of the assessment on the most liberal lines possible, short of quixotism. The existing cultivation will be relieved, and if happily population be attracted, it is desirable that the rates of assessment should be in no way discouraging. I am not, however, of those who believe that the land assessment has, in itself, played any extraordinary part in the deterioration of the Malnad, or that ever so low rates would be attractive in the absence of the far more solid measures I have noted.

43. I have now touched upon the various factors requiring consideration in the present revision, stating the force of each in its proper place, so far as available data permit. Before proceeding to the all-important re-grouping of the villages for the purpose of assessment, I will briefly sum up. The general rise in prices of food grains and even still more in that of supari is unquestionable, but the benefits arising from this increase in value, in other words agricultural profits, are discounted in proportion to various deteriorating factors as existing in this strangely diversified tract. Agricultural resources as shown by figures are very much where they were and in a country like this are not instructive. But sparseness of population, general inaccessibility and remoteness, the absence of roads and markets, points which I frankly admit may not have been given quite their full weight in the original settlement, the deterioration of certain tracts and insanitation generally as testified to by responsible officers—these are points which require careful consideration.

44. The country to the east of the Ikeri range consisting of the Sagar and Talguppe Magnis and the eastern villages of the Ikeri Magni enjoys the full benefit of the rise in prices, the only deteriorating factor being the unaccountable stagnation, and in parts even decrease of population. In other respects, this tract, if it has gained nothing, has lost nothing. It has good roads, as it has always had, and there has even been some addition to communications, and it has the only market in the taluk. The proportion of arable land lying waste is very small. There has certainly been no deterioration, but I expected greater progress, especially in population, after the original settlement. The original rates were in no case too high and in some of the villages were too low.

45. All the rest of the tract, that is, the whole country to the west of the Ikeri range, requires special consideration. It covers a large area of over 384 square miles and is true Malnad. The population, although not much decreased, until the extreme west is reached, is normally very sparse, and unable to keep up the cultivation that at one time existed, owing to the cost of non-resident labour, which was at one time comparatively cheap and abundant and a marked feature. Roads for wheeled carriage have at points pierced this tract but are not much advanced and are as yet little used, while ordinary communications fit for pack-bullocks, at all times difficult, are at certain times of the year almost impossible. The general condition of the people although not accounted for, except in the extreme western villages, by depletion of population, is declared by all Revenue officers and Survey officers to have decidedly deteriorated owing to the severity of the climate and want of sanitation. These opinions are supported by the large proportion of unoccupied to occupied land, both wet and garden, the proportion having considerably increased since original settlement. It will be sufficient to state here that all the unfavourable conditions and signs which I have noted commence immediately west of the Ikeri range which, while a most remarkably accurate divider of physical characteristics, is also a barrier, and each one of these unfavourable indications gathers intensity the farther west we go until on the ghats the country is practically a waste.

46. *New grouping.*—The re-grouping of villages which I am about to propose is practically the same as agreed upon between Mr. M. S. Narayan Rao, the then Deputy Commissioner, and myself after several months' correspondence. Finally Mr. Narayan Rao on 26th January 1906 wrote "I find that there is perfect agreement between us on the point of re-grouping."

47. The grouping at original settlement was based upon precisely the same considerations as those by which I am now influenced, but those considerations were somewhat differently interpreted and applied. The condition of things has considerably changed, and there is the experience of 30 years and more of the working of the original settlement to go upon. In the classwar statement the old grouping as regards each village is shown, but beyond this no useful purpose will be served by minutely comparing the old and new grouping. The latter may safely be considered on its own claims to suitability.

48. The following, then, are the groups into which I propose to newly divide the tract.

Group I.—Forty villages immediately round the town of Sagar and a little farther off but contiguous and situated on or very near one of the roads carrying the main trade. Country open and easy. Population 196 to the square mile. The maximum wet rate will be Rs. 6-8-0 and the maximum dry rate Re. 1. Garden maximum nominally Rs. 16.

Group II.—Forty villages round and touching Group I but not quite so favourably situated and not so near the chief roads. Some of the Ikeri Magni villages are south of the eastern point of the Ikeri range but have the use of the system of new roads converging at Avinahalli. Population 132 to the square mile. The maximum wet rate will be Rs. 6 and the maximum dry rate Re. 1. Garden maximum nominal, Rs. 16.

Group III.—Fifty-three villages representing the best part of the western tract just west of the Ikeri range and occupying for the most part the basin of the Sheravatti. Communication difficult but progress made in opening new roads from Talguppe and Avinhalli westward passing through the northern and southern villages, respectively, of this group. Four villages to extreme north, although north-west of Ikeri range, come into this group. Population of group 91 to the square mile. Percentage of waste to occupied considerable but not so great as farther west. The maximum wet rate will be Rs. 5 and the maximum dry rate Re. 0-12-0. Garden maximum nominal, Rs. 16.

Group IV.—Twenty-seven villages occupying a belt of very wild country just west of Group III. Characteristics the same as Group III but greatly intensified—the roads from Talguppe and Avinhalli, to meet finally at Ghat head near Kogar, will eventually benefit this group. The percentage of waste to occupied is much higher than in Group III. Population of group is only 47 to the square mile. These 27 villages comprise an area of 136 square miles. The maximum wet rate will be Rs. 4 and the maximum dry rate Re. 0-8-0. Garden maximum rate nominal Rs. 12.

Group V.—Ten villages on, and in a few cases under, the "Ghats." These villages comprise an area of no less than 101 square miles and have a population of only 17 to the square mile, the same figure in 1881 being 25. This is the wildest and most inaccessible part of the whole tract. More than half the arable land is lying waste owing to want of population. The maximum wet rate will be Rs. 3-8-0 and the maximum dry ate Re. 0-8-0. Garden maximum nominal, Rs. 9.

49. *Garden maximum.*—It must be explained that although a maximum has been stated for this class in the above grouping, the assessment has been fixed on the principle laid down by Government that the garden rates should be revised in such a manner as not to exceed the rates which were applicable after the remissions of 1896.

50. The effect of my proposed rates will be understood if placed in the following form, which, considering the great importance of the operation of grouping, is made to show the eparate effect in each group. The statement is of the occupied lands only.

Group	Description of land	Old			New		
		Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I ...	Dry	2,780	848	0 4 11	2,670	894	0 5 4
	Wet	5,077	17,729	3 7 10	5,253	18,913	3 9 7
	Garden	822	10,836	13 2 11	805	10,103	12 8 10
	Total Group I ...	8,679	29,413	3 6 3	8,728	29,910	3 6 10
II ...	Dry	4,595	1,138	0 4 0	4,270	1,525	0 5 9
	Wet	9,573	26,496	2 12 3	10,047	30,214	3 0 1
	Garden	1,188	14,327	12 0 11	1,184	13,571	11 7 5
	Total Group II ...	15,356	41,961	2 11 9	15,501	45,310	2 14 9
III ...	Dry	1,975	422	0 3 5	1,903	645	0 5 5
	Wet	9,673	30,277	3 2 1	9,817	26,205	2 10 9
	Garden	1,150	11,861	10 5 0	1,157	11,229	9 11 3
	Total Group III ...	12,798	42,560	3 5 3	12,877	38,079	2 15 4
IV ...	Dry	66	14	0 3 5	76	25	0 5 3
	Wet	4,034	13,570	3 5 10	4,153	9,679	2 5 3
	Garden	354	3,417	9 10 5	363	2,844	7 13 4
	Total Group IV ...	4,454	17,001	3 13 1	4,592	12,548	2 11 8
V ...	Dry	9	3	0 5 4	13	4	0 4 2
	Wet	1,228	3,437	2 12 9	1,257	2,396	1 14 6
	Garden	15	85	5 10 8	19	85	4 7 7
	Total Group V ...	1,252	3,525	2 13 1	1,289	2,485	1 14 9
	Dry	9,425	2,425	0 4 1	8,932	3,069	0 5 6
	Wet	29,585	91,509	3 1 6	30,527	87,407	2 13 11
	Garden	3,529	40,526	11 7 9	3,528	37,892	10 11 7
	Grand Total ...	42,539	1,34,460	3 2 7	42,987	1,28,332	2 15 9

51. It is almost superfluous to state that the above calculations are based upon the garden assessment in force since 1896, not upon the garden assessment prior to that date The slight rise in the dry crop rate need be viewed with no apprehension. The people hold these dry lands very often for convenience more than for cultivation. I could not very well propose maximum dry rates ranging lower than from one rupee to eight annas. As regards the wet and garden average rates the figures speak for themselves.

52. *Effect of proposed settlement by groups.*—This is shown in the following statement :—

Group	Number of villages	By former survey		By revision survey				Total		Increase or decrease per cent
		Government occupied land		Government occupied land		Government assessed waste				
		Acres	Revenue collections	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	40	8,679	29,413	8,728	29,910	5,435	2,623	14,163	32,533	+ 2
II	40	15,356	41,961	15,501	45,310	4,818	3,959	20,319	49,269	+ 8
III	53	12,798	42,560	12,877	38,079	4,489	6,714	17,366	44,793	—11
IV	27	4,454	17,001	4,592	12,548	2,967	5,579	7,459	18,127	—36
V	10	1,252	3,525	1,289	2,485	1,596	2,534	2,885	5,019	—39
Miscellaneous ...	...	.....	37	.....	.....	... ...	...	.....	.....	...
Total ...	170	42,539	1,34,497	42,987	1,28,332	19,305	21,409	62,192	1,49,741	—15

The decrease on the whole tract is 5 per cent, but this net result has admitted of the very liberal percentages of decrease shown for Groups III, IV and V, where it was most wanted. The loss in these three groups is to a great extent made good by the increase in Groups I and II. By turning back to the statement at para 50 it will be seen that re-survey has brought to light 942 acres of wet land not shown in the old accounts. This is of course practically so much unauthorized, or at any rate unrecognized, cultivation. Making allowance for gardens now re-classed as wet, there will roughly be from 600 to 700 acres of unauthorized cultivation, and by far the larger proportion of this is found in Group II, hence the increase of 8 per cent.

53. I am quite aware that my recommendation not to raise the maximum rates in Groups I and II may be questioned especially as, at the original settlement, I expressed the opinion that the best villages of the Sagar Taluk were even better than the best villages of the Sorab Taluk. I must bear in mind, however, that while population has increased in Sorab, it has not done so in Sagar even in its best part represented by Groups I and II. I have therefore recommended rates for those two groups fitting in with the revised rates which I recommended (not yet sanctioned) for the adjoining Sorab villages. I confess to some hesitation in not taking some more revenue from these two groups, but the people have had bad times the last year or two and Government is, I know, desirous of showing some consideration.

54. I may also be asked whether I could not have been even more liberal in the case of the western tract comprising Groups III, IV and V. These groups are by my proposals reduced 11, 26 and 29 per cent respectively. This is a large reduction considering that it is practically in addition to Government foregoing its unquestionable right to share in increased value due to rise in prices.

55. As regards garden assessment I have revised it strictly in accordance with the limitation prescribed by Government that in no case should the revised rate exceed the rate existing after the remissions in 1896. I have in a good many instances reduced those rates. Halat is now abolished and the average rate of garden is only Rs. 10-11-7 per acre, considerably lower than in adjoining Canara; and considering the far finer nut and far higher price as compared with Sorab, where the proposed revised average garden rate was Rs. 7-7-3, the rate now proposed for Sagar cannot be considered other than extremely moderate.

56. I may be singular in my opinion, but I hold that the survey assessment neither makes nor mars this country. High as the garden assessment has been, especially prior to 1896, it has not, in itself, hurt the country, nor will any unreasoning reduction of the assessment in itself do much good. If I thought that low-pitched rates would lead to the increase of population and consequently the welfare of the Malnad, I would descend to the veriest quixotism, but I know perfectly well that no such simple measure will regenerate the country. Population must be attracted and this must be done by opening up this wild tract by made roads and by freeing the Supari trade from restrictions. In the first direction progress has been made and more is promised, and in the second the incalculably important step has actually been taken, of abolishing the Halat.

57. Although I hold the above opinon, it must not be supposed that my proposed rates are high, or that I have disregarded the very generally expressed opinions of officers of the Revenue Department, and of the Survey Department, who have seen the taluk more recently than myself, that the western tracts have been deteriorating. As a matter of fact, my proposed rates are decidedly light, far lighter than in adjoining British Territory, and can never prove prohibitive under any conditions.

58. The following is a statement of the arable lands still unoccupied and of the assessment they will bear under my proposals:—

Group	Dry crop			Wet			Garden			Total		
	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Average rate
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I	5,180	1,683	0 5 2	235	705	3 0 0	20	241	12 0 10	5,435	2,629	0 7 9
II	3,808	1,387	0 5 10	994	2,445	2 7 4	16	121	7 9 0	4,818	3,953	0 13 2
III	2,169	791	0 5 10	2,201	5,045	2 4 7	117	878	7 8 0	4,389	6,714	1 7 11
IV	270	90	0 5 4	2,418	4,355	1 12 10	179	1,134	6 5 4	2,867	5,579	1 15 2
V	83	23	0 4 5	1,463	2,271	1 8 10	50	240	4 12 10	1,596	2,534	1 9 5
Total ...	11,510	3,974	0 5 6	7,313	14,821	2 0 5	382	2,614	6 13 6	19,205	21,409	1 1 10

The condition of the taluk must in a great measure be judged from the extent and quality of its unoccupied arable lands, and I have therefore exhibited them above in considerable detail. The total unoccupied area in 1905 (supposed to be nearly identical with the area in my statement but including concealed cultivation since brought to light at re-survey) was 19,615 acres assessed at Rs. 29,724.

59. Dry lands represent a very disturbing, because an unmeaning, feature in forming any estimate. No one, neither official nor raiyat, takes much interest in dry lands. Those that are occupied are held in many instances more for convenience than for cultivation and, in the case of those that are unoccupied, there seems to be a kind of unwritten understanding that they are not worth bringing to book and the old "Mamul" continues. The land not being used for actual cultivation, the Revenue officers take no notice. These unoccupied dry lands represent more than half the whole unoccupied area. They are considerably less extensive than they were but that is not because dry cultivation has increased but because dry lands have been converted into wet, or diverted to other purposes.

60. But the case of wet and garden lands is very different and we are confronted with the fact that 7,313 acres of wet land, to be now assessed at Rs. 14,821, and 382 acres of garden, to bear assessment of Rs. 2,614, are lying unoccupied. The area unoccupied is not so remarkably great for a large taluk like that under report; what is to be regretted is that so much of it should be garden land. I have already given my views as to the circumstances which have brought about this state of things. Serious, however, as the condition of the western-tract, as judged by the resignation of valuable lands, may be, matters are not nearly so bad as the exaggerated and sensational reports current as to the deterioration of the Malnad of Sagar would lead any one to expect.

61. The assessment of these unoccupied lands is very low, not of design but because they are naturally the poorest. I have not, in any special manner, reduced the garden assessment. A moderate recorded assessment will be useful when the "Alve" system comes to be worked, as it will have to be, for the unoccupied gardens. The same system should also be freely worked in the case of lands applied for, for new garden cultivation.

62. *Kans.*—There are now only 6,621 acres of occupied kans paying assessment (not shown in the Akarbands) of Rs. 988. This species of cultivation has greatly decreased since the original settlement, there being now 20,368 acres of unoccupied kan, against which an assessment or kan shist of Rs. 1,957 is recorded. The kans of this taluk are very different from those of the Sorab Taluk, being neither so well tended nor so productive, and I am not astonished that the holders rid themselves of the responsibility of having to pay even the low rates demanded. Probably, in such a wild country, private rights in kans are as difficult to protect as Government rights. The present rates and tenure of the occupied kans should be continued and the assessment of the unoccupied kans struck off, as it is not advisable to give them out again for cultivation. I advised some Banjar Kans in the Sorab Taluk being given out again for cultivation under special circumstances, but I do not recommend such a course here. The designation "Kan" may be retained in the case of those unoccupied and the usufruct, as regards minor produce only, disposed of annually. It has not been found possible in all cases to keep (1) Gomal, (2) Soppinbetta, (3) Kans and (4) Jungle each in its own distinct survey number, there being no identifiable line between the various descriptions. Soppinbetta I believe to be quite clearly and distinctly marked off. The other descriptions the Settlement Officer may be able to keep each to its own survey number by judiciously changing the nomenclature, which can do no harm. Occupied kans and soppinbetta must of course be distinctly marked off, but a survey number which now contains mixed descriptions can be designated wholly banjar kan or wholly gomal or wholly jungle as seems most suitable, as no private interests would be affected.

63. *Kumri.*—There is no revenue from Kumri, no lands of that character ever having been marked off, although a great deal of correspondence (see Government Selections No. 14) has taken place on the subject. My views will be found at page 95 of Selections in letter letter No. 952, dated 10th December 1880. I am opposed to Kumri cultivation being allowed, my chief objection being that it will affect the rice crop injuriously (see para 10, page 96 of Selections). Kumri had at one time ceased, being prohibited, but in 1871 (see page 91 of Selections) the Government of India guardedly sanctioned its partial re-introduction, and in 1879 the Chief Commissioner (page 95) sanctioned the allotment of land for Kumri cultivation under certain conditions. These rulings led to my letter No. 952 of 10th December 1880, in which I pointed out that the conditions were impracticable, but I nevertheless asked for instructions. None, however, were ever received and the matter dropped. The feeling in favor of Kumri was very lukewarm, although, on the whole, opinion was in favor of it being permitted to a limited extent. In 1891 a list was prepared, presumably as required in connection with a memo on the revival of Kumri dated 17th September 1891, drawn up by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, then Deputy Commissioner on special duty (page 74 of Selections). This list is with me now and is quite of a general character, merely showing where Kumri was required. No less than 80,000 acres are mentioned in this list and it is of no practical use.

64. There is no difficulty in knowing what tracts require Kumri. The extreme western villages represented by my new V Group clearly indicate the locality. In this group alone can population be said to have decreased. The great demand for Kumri is on the face of the

ghats adjoining Canara, from which country would come all the Kumri workers and very limited grants would by no means suit them. Their inroads would be on a very exhausting scale if not curbed, and it is very difficult to curb them. The restrictions considered necessary are very numerous and were really the cause of the measures for re-introducing Kumri cultivation in 1880 being practically abandoned. These conditions are so important that I must notice them.

In 1871 (page 91 of Selections) the Government of India laid down that the area to be given for Kumri should not exceed the area under other cultivation in each village. This was an order which, if practicable, was at any rate meaningless. In 1879, the Chief Commissioner (page 95 of Selections) laid down that the Kumri clearings must be in the immediate neighbourhood of the village sites and gardens and that arrangements must be made for the preservation of trees of the reserved kind. Any one acquainted with the Malnad and with Kumri cultivation will know that these conditions are quite impossible.

In 1871, Colonel Anderson, who had more experience of the Kumri question than any one of the day, gave his opinion (page 91, para 18 of Selections) that Kumri should be rigidly and entirely prohibited within five miles of any made road or any track passable for carts or any river available for floating timber. These restrictions, the soundness of which no one will question, are incompatible with road-making in contemplation. The Kogar frontier road will pass through the tract, and if the restrictions suggested by Colonel Anderson are to be observed, Kumri would be inadmissible in a large area.

65. Under such circumstances nothing has been done and there is a *tabula rasa* to work upon, should Kumri cultivation be deemed desirable and rules have to be framed. There is no doubt that the ten villages constituting my V Group and covering an area of 101 square miles have always been sparsely populated and are now worse off in that respect than they have ever been, but I confess that I should prefer waiting to see whether the new order of things, represented by the abolition of Halat, the low revision rates and the opening out of the country will not replenish population, before resorting to so primitive and destructive a measure as reviving Kumri.

66. *Cesses.*—The ordinary Local Fund cess of one anna should of course still continue. Its objects are clear and a judicious expenditure of the funds will be in the true interests of those who contribute them. Being a proportionate levy, no estimate is necessary.

The Irrigation cess as a separate levy on Government wet lands was abolished by Chief Commissioner's Notification of 11th February 1875, and the taluk under report appears to have been regarded as one *settled after the Notification* and, so far as I can ascertain, a sum of Rs. 3,100 is being shown, on the authority of Government Proceedings No. 1747-57—R. 212, dated 30th July 1894, as the lump sum assigned out of the annual revenue of the taluk to form the District Irrigation Fund. The Deputy Commissioner informs me in his letter No. 2876 of the 23rd April 1907, that the aggregate contribution for 30 years may therefore be *computed* as Rs. 93,008-7-0 and that during that period or rather up to the end of 1905-06, the total outlay has been only Rs. 13,248-9-7. I am not sure of the precise course which has been adopted, but the Deputy Commissioner will be able to explain. The chief point is that the Irrigation cess has not been a separate levy. When the original settlement proposals were submitted or rather drawn up, it was not known that the Irrigation cess would be abolished as a separate levy and no deliberate provision was made to meet an annual assignment to the District Irrigation Fund. As a matter of fact (see paras 32 to 36 of Chief Commissioner's confirming letter, page 200, Selections No. XI) the cess in question was directed to be levied separately, although its levy was regarded as somewhat of an anomaly in a taluk where suitable objects for its expenditure could not be found. The decision of Government with reference to the manner in which the Irrigation cess is to be dealt with in the Sorab Taluk, with which I am not yet acquainted, will no doubt suggest the lines for Sagar. I will content myself with remarking that while there are many useful objects upon which the proceeds of an Irrigation cess could be advantageously expended, those objects are not directly connected with irrigation. I would suggest for the consideration of Government whether a cess, to take the place of the miscalled Irrigation cess, should not be adopted for the Malnad with its objects clearly specified and to include the new cess on supari which I will describe below and the levy of which in the form prescribed presents some serious complications.

67. By Notification No. R. 8675—L. R. 490 of 06-1, dated 21st March 1907, the levy of a cess of one anna on every rupee of assessment on supari garden lands *in the State* was directed. The difficulty is that Supari is not a technically recognized description of land, the recognized descriptions being simply "dry," "wet" and "garden." The basis of the cess is therefore undefined and to make Supari a recognized description of land simply for the purpose and convenience of levying the new cess, would entail an immense quantity of work and would indeed, in my opinion, be a very great mistake. The only way would be to make the crop column of Village Form No. 3 or Pahani Takhta, the basis of the levy. I think that I am

right in saying that Supari garden problems are chiefly confined to and of chief importance in the Malnad. It so happens that the Malnad gardens are almost all purely Supari and the levy of the cess on the basis of the Akarband would be possible, but in the Maidan the only course, unless a fresh survey be made, would be to make the crop column of Village Form No. 3 the basis of collection.

68. I would suggest for the consideration of Government whether this complication of cesses and difficulty of collection might not be avoided by simply adding "the investigation of Supari garden problems" to the legitimate objects of the Irrigation cess in the Malnad and keeping the Irrigation cess or whatever name may be given it, up to the full anna or such proportion of it as would fully cover special Supari investigations. Regarded strictly on the professed objects of the Irrigation cess, it is, in my opinion, not quite fair to take the full anna in a taluk like that now under report; but if the investigation of Supari garden problems, from which so much good may be expected, be seriously undertaken by Government in the interests of the gardens, I do not see why even the full anna should not be taken or at any rate a larger proportion of that anna than would otherwise have been taken. The proceeds of the cess in the Malnad would be devoted to Irrigation, Supari investigation and to supplementing the ordinary Local Funds as far as possible. Thus both garden and wet land would share in expected benefit and both be justly subject to the levy of whatever cess, not exceeding one anna on each rupee of garden and wet assessment, should be considered fair. This, in my opinion, is a better arrangement than having a separate cess on gardens. It comes to precisely the same thing so long as the funds are forthcoming, and so many as three separate cesses are somewhat confusing to all concerned.

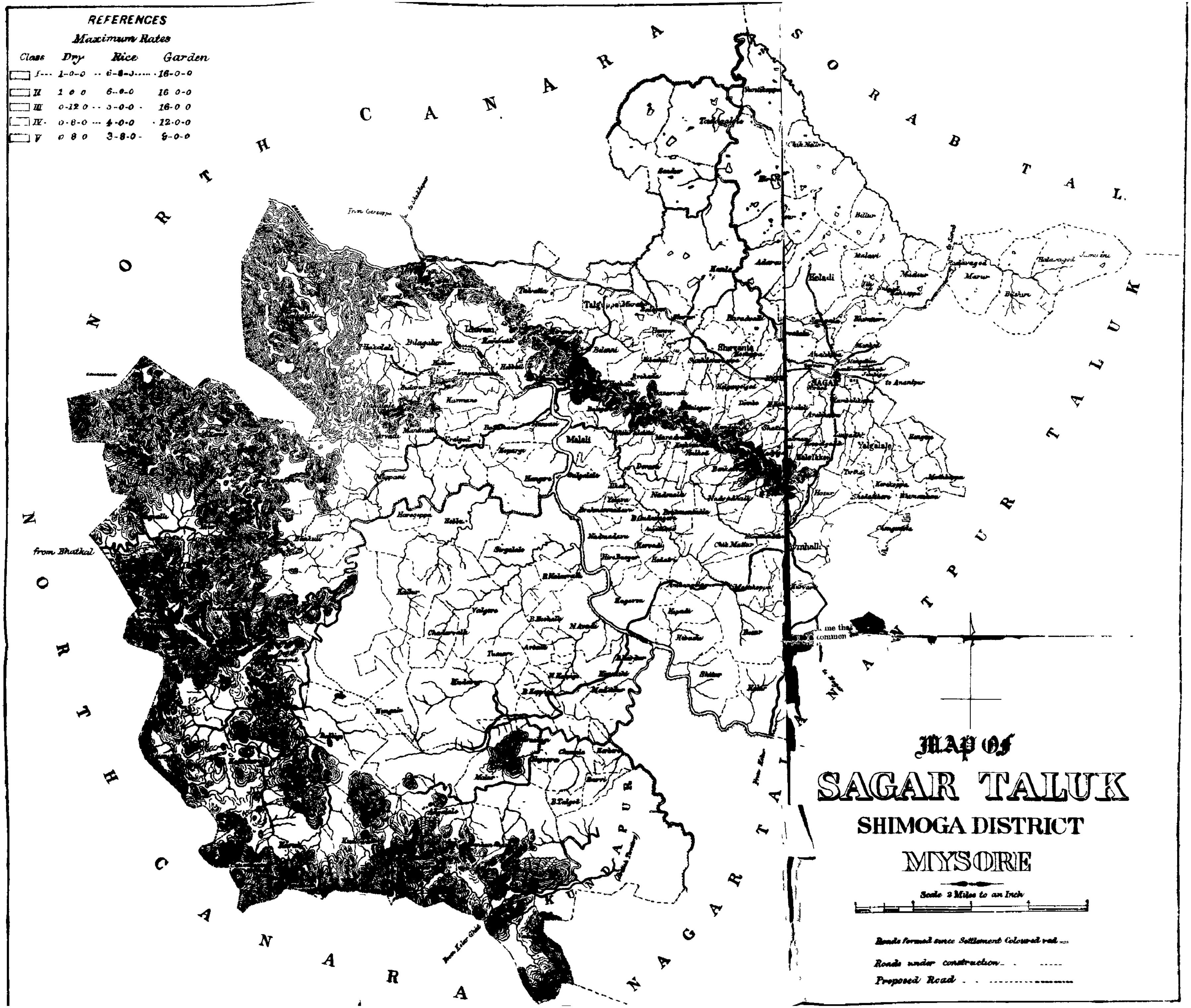
69. *Limitation of increase.*—With such rates as I have proposed, increase beyond the prescribed limits is impossible and no instance will be found.

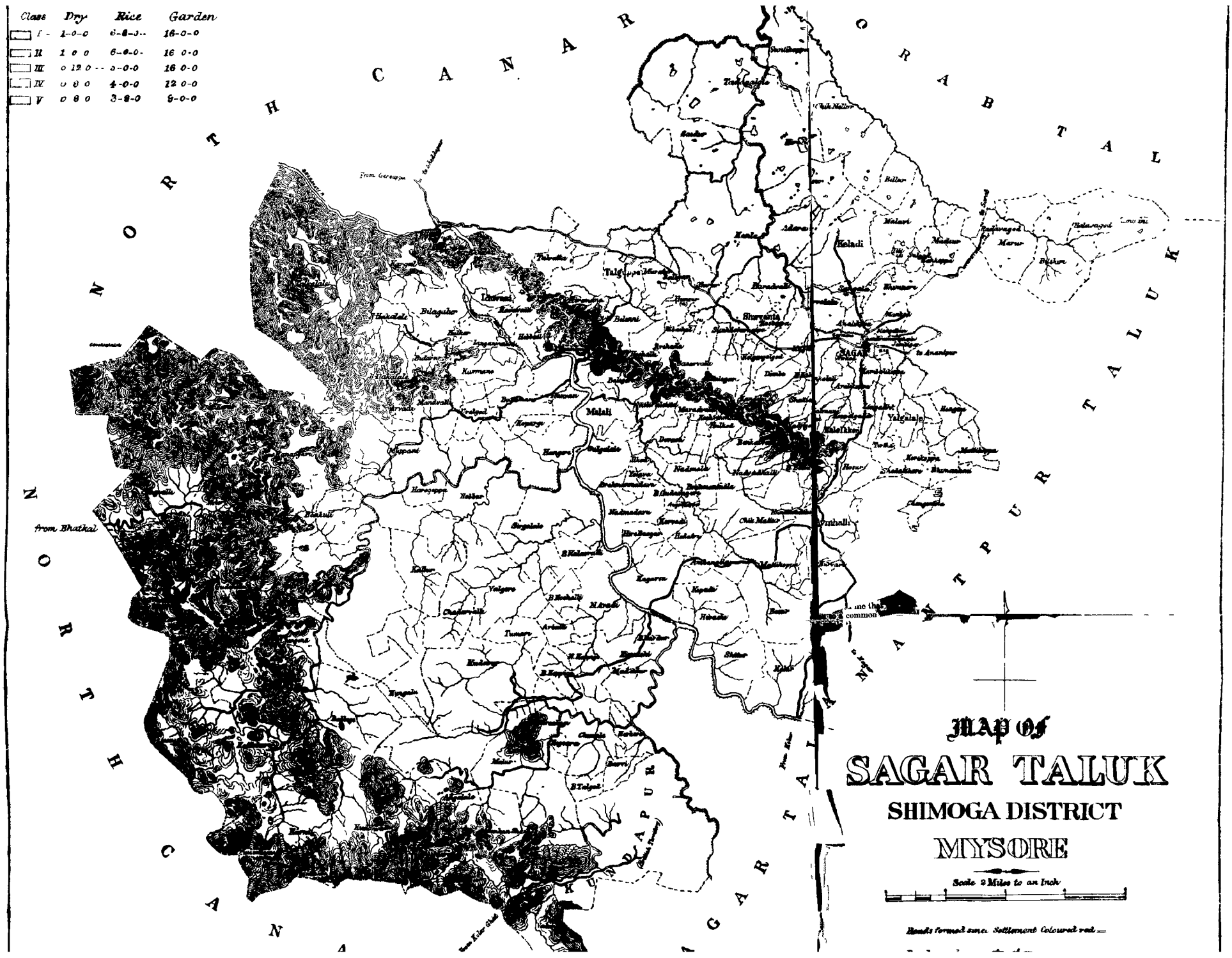
70. As the first purely Malnad, and essentially garden, taluk taken up for revision and one of the only two (Nagar is the other) in which there are any tangible proofs of deterioration, the settlement of Sagar inaugurates a new and exceedingly hopeful state of things, due to the magnanimous relinquishment by Government of the Halat duty on Supari. The only impost on gardens that now remains is the land assessment, and this I have revised in strict compliance with the orders of Government that the revised rate is in no case to exceed the rate existing after the remissions of 1896. The result is a most liberal settlement but an unequal one entailing unnecessary loss of revenue. Revenue officers have been almost as reckless as rumour itself in not differentiating when describing the condition of a taluk. Thus Sagar has come to be spoken of as a rapidly deteriorating taluk. The statement is wholly incorrect regarding the eastern tract containing 1,989 acres, or $\frac{3}{5}$ths of the whole occupied garden area, which are perhaps the finest gardens in Mysore or in India and have come unscathed through an ordeal of paying an average of nearly Rs. 40 per acre for 30 years. The deterioration ascribed to the western tract is unquestionable and I have accounted for and allowed for it to the best of my ability. But as regards the eastern tract, had the limitation order of Government allowed me any option, I should have proposed much higher garden rates than I have done, but the orders are not only distinct but particularly peremptory.

71. If the proposed settlement errs, however, it is on the side of leniency. It is true that the people, encouraged no doubt by the importance, certainly undue so far as the eastern tract is concerned, attached to the deterioration supposed to be going on and to the recent and very unusual drought, have sent me a petition embodying very extravagant requests, which may be roughly summed up as a reduction of the existing rates all round by about half. But when the late Sir Sheshadri Iyer (see page 64 of Selections, No. 16) told the assembled areca gardeners of five taluks just before the remissions of 1896, what the probable average garden rates would be, *viz.*, Sagar Rs. 12·56, Sorab 8·09 and Nagar 10·42 they were delighted and that too although they had no idea at that time that Halat would be abolished. Sir Sheshadri Iyer wrote:—

"These proposals were received with visible delight by every one assembled and I "concluded with the promise that a revision of assessment which would give general satisfaction, would early be taken in hand by the Survey Department."

This promise has been more than fulfilled. Even the extravagant demand which would ordinarily be looked upon as ridiculous, that the assessment should be reduced by half, has in the case of gardens, by an unexpected turn of the wheel of fortune, been more than complied with. The wet assessment has been reduced 13 per cent in Group III and about 30 per cent in Groups IV and V. The concessions, first and last, in this taluk have been enormous, Rs. 27,000 remitted in 1896, the Halat of Rs. 77,000, and now, in round numbers, a reduction of Rs. 6,000 by my proposed settlement. The policy which has been followed is Government's own, and I quite concur in it with the exception that I most respectfully think that Government


REFERENCES
Maximum Rates
Class Dry Rice Garden
I 1-0-0 6-8-0 16-0-0
II 1 0 0 6-0-0 16 0-0
III 0-12 0 5-0-0 16-0 0
IV 0-8-0 4-0-0 12-0-0
V 0 8 0 3-8-0 9-0-0
NORTH CANARA
SORAB TALUK
ANANTPUR TALUK
NAGAR TALUK
KUNDAPUR
from Bhatkal
from Gersappa
Talguppa
Keladi
SAGAR
to Anantpur
Malali
Yalgalale
Bilagalur
Kurmane
Mandvalli
Haregoppa
Sirgalale
Nadmadaru
Chik Mattur
Chadarvalli
Valgere
Tumari
Billur
Malavi
Marur
Bilshur
Hosur
Keraleoppa
MAP OF
SAGAR TALUK
SHIMOGA DISTRICT
MYSORE
Scale 2 Miles to an Inch
Roads formed since Settlement Coloured red
Roads under construction
Proposed Road


Class
Dry
Rice
Garden
I - 1-0-0 6-8-0 16-0-0
II 1 0 0 6-0-0 16 0-0
III 0 12 0 5-0-0 16 0-0
IV 0 8 0 4-0-0 12 0-0
V 0 8 0 3-8-0 8-0-0
NORTH CANARA
ORABTAL
NORTH CANARA
SHIMOGA
TALUK
from Bhatkal
from Goerapur
Malali
Heladi
Sharvanta
Yalgalaje
SAGAR
Map of
SAGAR TALUK
SHIMOGA DISTRICT
MYSORE
Scale 2 Miles to an Inch
Roads formed since Settlement Coloured red

should have left the revision of the assessment to its Settlement Department, when the usual proposals could have been submitted and considered on their merits. An arbitrary limitation to the garden assessment impairs distribution in short, the relief, if that is the object in view, is given equally whether required or not. It may be asked whether this same policy is to cost Government at the same rate in future revisions. I think not, and even in Nagar the revision of the assessment proper need entail no loss. There is a very peculiar difference between the Sagar and Nagar Taluks, which is well worth noting. Each has its wild and inaccessible Ghat border, but while in Sagar this fringe is sparsely inhabited, in Nagar it is absolutely uninhabited. In all other taluks the revision of the dry and wet assessment will more than make good the loss under the garden policy, so far as land assessment is concerned.

72. The labour problem regulates the present and points the future of the Malnad generally and of the taluk under report specially. In this country, possessing enormous, and in the west unlimited, natural advantages, the limit of available labour, whether indigenous or imported, represents the limit of garden cultivation. Below-ghat labour, as being more skilled in certain branches of garden cultivation, is no doubt better than indigenous labour, which latter in the agricultural construction of the community we may call population. But where population is independent of below-ghat labour, in the sense of being able to do without it, in just such degree of independence, even at present, is the wage of the latter kept down. I think I am right in stating the economic law to be, that if capital and the art of production remain stationary, which is the case here and likely to continue, and population increases, wages must fall, the labourer being reduced to a somewhat inferior condition. The increase of population will carry with it a corresponding spread of garden cultivation and at the same time cheaper outside labour, tempting the owner of the garden to use it again which will mean a further extension of garden cultivation. Supari cultivation is very remunerative and will be more so with the abolition of Halat and the still further prosecution of local improvements. My view of the labour problem may not be agreed to by every one in every detail, but I do not think that any one will deny the immense inducement there is to help on population by every available means.

73. Towards the above desirable end, road-making—even the process of making the road introduces some life and is a species of advertisement—will play a great part. So also will medical aid. So also will the establishment of markets at prominent places, which I am glad to observe Mr. Madhava Rao (page 23, para 63, Selections No. 16) thought could be easily arranged by the district authorities, and which will be even easier now Halat is abolished. Population once attracted, even difficulty of communication would be made light of, because the export of Supari is easier than that of rice; but road-making must be persevered with, because roads will bring population and are in themselves of immense benefit. A great step will have been taken when the two roads from Talguppe and Avinhalli, respectively, which are to meet at Ghat head near Kogar and thence go on to Provincial frontier to meet road from Bhatkal, are completed. But a great part of the wild south-west and equally wild country to the north-west must be catered for in the interests of the rice trade.

74. *Weights and measures.*—The want of uniformity in weights and measures was forcibly dwelt upon by Mr. Madhava Rao (page 24, Selections No. 16) as a stumbling block in the way of accurate statistics and a source of infinite loss to the raiyats. The Supari maund chiefly in use is the Hiremaund of 1,440 tolas. In making some enquiries last year, the Collector, Mr. Cowie, informed me that the Bellary maund was one of 960 tolas. Reducing that and the Hiremaund to a common standard, I found the Hiremaund was fetching in Bellary as much as Rs. 15 while the grower in Mysore was receiving from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 for the same. I leave it to be supposed what possibilities rest in the hands of unscrupulous traders and sahukars under such circumstances. A little education in the Supari maund and in weights and measures generally, when uniformity has been established, might be usefully imparted to the raiyats.

75. It only remains for me to solicit the sanction of Government to the rates now proposed.

76. A map on two miles to the inch accompanies, while the Appendices are, as usual, the revenue statement figuring revenue history and the classwar statement showing details for each village.

Appendix A.

Revenue statement for the 170 villages of the Sagar Taluk of the Shimoga District, from 1875-76 to 1904-05.

Years	Occupied land paying assessment						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land			Inam land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partly			Total Government occupied, and unoccupied and Inam			Kharab or unassessed unarable waste land including kans		Total	
	Total occupied acres	Full standard assessment	Remission	Revenue collections after deducting remissions	Miscellaneous revenue, i.e., water-rate	Total revenue, columns 5 and 6	Acres	Assessment	Realizations from grazing (Bulbanni)	Acres	Assessment	Revenue collections, i.e., Jodi, Quit-rent, etc.	Total Area of columns 2, 8 and 11	Assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12	Revenue. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13	Acres	Realizations	Total area, columns 14 and 17	Total revenue, columns 16 and 18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
75—76 ...	44,370	1,75,488	...	1,75,488	...	1,75,488	17,684	16,227	344	901	2,684	448	62,855	1,94,599	1,76,280	290,143	3,416	352,908	1,79,696
76—77 ...	42,055	1,73,765	...	1,73,765	...	1,73,765	19,577	17,930	316	1,679	3,576	441	63,311	1,95,271	1,74,522	286,859	3,340	354,170	1,77,822
77—78 ...	43,056	1,71,941	...	1,71,941	...	1,71,941	18,747	16,429	275	1,679	3,571	441	63,482	1,91,941	1,72,657	291,192	3,707	357,674	1,76,364
78—79 ...	44,216	1,79,016	...	1,79,016	...	1,79,016	19,042	16,779	261	483	1,815	417	63,741	1,97,609	1,79,694	294,248	3,080	357,989	1,82,774
79—80 ...	43,119	1,72,967	...	1,72,967	...	1,72,967	19,416	19,547	309	532	1,993	413	63,067	1,94,479	1,73,689	294,941	3,483	358,011	1,77,171
80—81 ...	42,379	1,71,237	...	1,71,237	...	1,71,237	20,171	21,3 6	306	518	1,926	380	63,068	1,94,479	1,71,932	295,593	2,870	358,661	1,74,802
81—82 ...	41,691	1,69,089	...	1,69,089	...	1,69,089	20,797	23,302	314	563	2,078	571	63,672	1,94,489	1,72,874	286,769	2,871	349,841	1,75,745
82—83 ...	41,446	1,67,085	...	1,67,085	7	1,67,092	20,944	24,742	314	563	2,098	571	62,973	1,94,505	1,68,577	286,439	2,831	349,401	1,70,908
83—84 ...	41,392	1,67,529	...	1,67,529	...	1,67,529	21,037	24,681	313	643	2,291	862	63,072	1,94,502	1,68,704	286,429	2,337	349,501	1,70,858
84—85 ...	41,378	1,67,782	...	1,67,782	3	1,67,785	21,252	24,241	333	643	2,291	862	63,073	1,94,514	1,68,980	286,429	2,678	349,501	1,70,936
85—86 ...	41,456	1,67,694	...	1,67,694	3	1,67,697	20,988	24,440	323	610	2,381	855	63,079	1,94, 32	1,68,902	286,423	2,111	349,502	1,70,113
86—87 ...	41,586	1,66,843	...	1,66,843	3	1,66,846	20,859	25,508	301	610	2,381	855	63,079	1,94,521	1,68,502	286,423	1,788	349,501	1,67,930
87—88 ...	41,185	1,65,423	...	1,65,423	3	1,65,426	21,267	26,755	323	626	2,343	843	63,078	1,94,520	1,66,637	286,423	1,980	349,501	1,68,617
88—89 ...	41,550	1,65,468	...	1,65,468	3	1,65,471	20,907	26,5 9	323	626	2,343	843	63,124	1,94,605	1,66,325	286,577	2,017	349,501	1,68,342
89—90 ...	41,459	1,65,159	...	1,65,159	...	1,65,159	20,839	27,104	323	621	2,335	840	63,078	1,94,617	1,66,130	286,318	1,571	350,726	1,67,691
90—91 ...	42,943	1,64,955	...	1,64,955	...	1,64,955	10,813	27,357	325	621	2,335	839	63,160	1,94,016	1,65,821	286,351	1,655	349,511	1,67,476
91 92 ...	42,029	1,64,656	...	1,64,656	1	1,64,657	10,506	27,025	325	621	2,335	839	63,229	1,94,052	1,67,103	286,281	1,992	349,5 0	1,69,095
92—93 ...	42,725	1,65,943	...	1,65,943	1	1,65,944	19,886	26,429	324	618	2,3:0	835	63,229	1,94,060	1,66,776	286,032	1,766	349,501	1,68,542
93—94 ...	42, 83	1,65,610	...	1,65,610	3	1,65,613	19,828	26,930	328	618	2,3:0	835	63,429	1,94,060	1,66,776	286,015	1,631	350,016	1,68,703
94—95 ...	43,425	1,65,893	...	1,65,893	20	1,65,913	19,778	26,795	324	618	2,320	835	63,821	1,95,008	1,67,072	286,815	1,631	350,736	1,68,703
95—96 ...	43,661	1,65,689	...	1,65,689	26	1,65,715	19,633	27,066	365	618	2,320	835	63,914	1,95,065	1,68,015	287,853	1,672	35 ,787	1,69,887
96—97 ...	43,466	1,66,042	27,341	1,38,698	25	1,38,724	19,186	26,287	364	618	2,320	835	63,270	1,94,549	1,30,924	287,865	1,959	351,155	1,41,882
97—98 ...	43,985	1,65,860	27,316	1,38,553	26	1,38,579	19,246	26,517	360	618	2,320	835	63,251	1,94,706	1,39,774	287,902	1,945	351,153	1,41,719
98—99 ...	43,471	1,66,143	27,327	1,38,816	19	1,38,835	19,161	26,264	360	618	2,320	835	63,250	1,94,727	1,40,030	87,938	1,717	351,188	1,41,727
99—00 ...	43,523	1,65,949	27,302	1,38,647	..	1,38,647	19,123	26,4:6	362	618	2,320	829	63,274	1,94,695	1,39,8:8	287,168	2, 23	351,142	1,41,951
00—01 ...	43,440	1,65,834	27,287	1,38,547	...	1,38,547	19,225	26,590	352	618	2,320	829	63,303	1,94 744	1,39,728	287,774	2,041	351,0 7	1,42,369
01—02 ...	43,838	1,66,215	27,287	1,38,928	...	1,38,928	18,356	24,835	352	1,110	3,6:0	820	63,304	1,94,748	1,40,109	287,774	1,715	351,078	1,41,824
02—03 ...	43,615	1,65,113	27,287	1,37,826	...	1,37,826	18,549	25,816	3.2	1,140	3,820	829	63,304	1,94,749	1,39,007	287,774	1,0 0	351,078	1,40,837
03—04 ...	43,615	1,65,113	27,287	1,37,826	...	1,37,826	18,951	27,2 6	352	1,140	3,820	829	63,304	1,91 780	1,37,779	287,774	1,749	351,078	1,39,528
04—05 ...	43,313	1,63,661	27,066	1,36,598	...	1,36,598	18,951	27,2 6	352	1,140	3,820	829	63,304	1,94,765	1,36,676	287,774	1,374	351,067	1,37,450
05—06 ...	42,539	1,61,322	26,762	1,34,560	37	1,34,597	19,615	29,724	359	1,140	3,820	829	63,304	1,94,783	1,35,676	287,774	1,374	351,067	1,37,450

APPENDIX

Classwar Statement,

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	No	Name of village	Maximum rates		By former survey									
								Government occupied land							
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total	
				Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			Class I—												
		1	Hale-Ikkere... ...	1 0 0	6 8 0	170	606	47	18	28	121	56	844	131	983
		2	Kallumane	...	..	309	462	91	84	82	239	62	995	215	1,268
		3	Lingadahalli ...	...	...	484	489	101	16	61	244	47	721	209	971
		4	Mankalalai	...	...	781	545	89	22	121	477	71	682	281	1,181
		5	Yedajigalumane ...	...	...	281	759	6	3	47	178	69	943	123	1,124
		6	Koppalgaddi ...	...	...	76	52	20	5	53	211	2	19	74	236
		7	Neerkodu	...	6 0 0	101	72	43	8	85	134	...	...	78	142
		8	Arlikoppa	...	...	427	417	77	15	132	554	3	27	211	596
		9	Mantodu	...	6 8 0	145	297	52	23	63	270	1	14	121	307
		10	Anagalkoppa ...	...	6 0 0	10	47	...	...	5	18	4	43	9	61
		11	Jembasara	...	...	344	422	121	42	124	431	1	4	246	477
		12	Kambikoppa ..	...	6 8 0	2 0	399	65	18	94	400	7	60	165	478
		13	Sannamane	...	...	137	86	54	19	81	331	3	46	147	396
		14	Yelagalai	...	6 0 0	819	1 258	44	10	254	934	24	330	326	1,278
		15	Kerekoppa	...	...	515	768	15	3	74	274	91	1,379	181	1,653
		16	Henugeri	...	...	319	505	17	4	117	439	...	..	144	443
		17	Mattikoppa	...	...	330	634	6	1	89	302	26	318	121	621
		18	Chendramavinkoppalu ...	...	6 8 0	64	32	3	1	57	229	...	...	60	230
		19	Kotwalkatti	...	...	7	296	6	2	...	...	1	5	7	7
		20	Kailadi	...	...	1,212	2,451	332	113	393	1,421	72	11,07	803	2,641
		21	Adarante	...	...	781	1,460	184	58	386	1,284	16	144	586	1,455
		22	Masur	...	...	669	1,534	205	61	234	861	41	257	470	1,389
		23	Sulagodu	...	6 0 0	230	22	74	30	9	35	6	48	89	111
		24	Kankoppa	...	...	70	74	14	4	36	141	...	...	50	145
		25	Sangala	...	...	545	622	221	60	264	991	8	76	492	1,127
		26	Madsuru	...	6 8 0	535	1,400	96	20	217	859	53	783	366	1,622
		27	Marur	...	6 0 0	430	2,011	61	19	205	800	7	69	273	888
		28	Sirvalalu	...	...	629	841	165	57	283	839	...	..	428	926
		29	Bhimnsire	...	6 8 0	300	1,099	58	25	87	294	...	..	145	319
		30	Padavagodu	...	...	161	339	34	9	58	259	21	316	110	604
		31	Manglabesea ...	...	6 0 0	58	210	20	8	38	108	..	...	58	116
		32	Kuggavai	...	6 8 0	609	914	46	15	196	784	31	424	274	1,223
		33	Bhramanavadasirvanti ...	...	...	583	551	62	18	217	712	6	51	285	781
		34	Hoskoppa	...	...	322	259	79	26	154	576	4	67	237	669
		35	Nadahallikan ...	...	...	132	7	7	2	30	91	...	...	37	93
		36	Sirur	...	6 0 0	774	688	97	25	540	1,032	7	46	634	1,093
		37	Kelgingolagodu ...	...	...	84	454	7	3	40	114	21	239	70	356
		38	Sunkadevarakoppa ...	...	...	314	321	93	27	61	209	15	193	148	429
		39	Settisara	...	...	25	191	8	3	57	204	14	135	78	342
Sagar	Sagar	40	Dombai	...	...	541	486	64	23	95	341	23	321	182	684
			Total Class I ...	...	...	14,859	23,885	2,780	848	5,077	17,729	824	10,856	8,679	29,413
			Class II—												
		1	Tirtha	1 0 0	6 8 0	77	206	2	1	3	15	22	315	27	331
		2	Hosur	.	6 0 0	278	1,073	20	4	142	379	50	598	172	972
		3	Udri	...	...	101	417	25	6	36	133	28	414	89	553
		4	Kuruveri	...	...	34	114	...	...	31	103	3	24	34	132
		5	Avinhalli	0 12 0	6 4 0	729	3,190	27	8	415	1,231	17	159	483	1,398
		6	Mattikoppa	...	5 12 0	338	1,374	50	9	237	657	8	62	295	738
		7	Chik-Mattur... ...	...	...	439	2,838	17	4	313	819	7	54	336	877
		8	Nadavaddalli ...	...	...	173	800	...	...	94	209	1	3	95	212
		9	Bhramen Bedur ...	...	...	83	912	1	1	24	89	38	436	67	525
		10	Bengatvalli	...	...	191	1,301	5	1	117	311	32	356	154	668
		11	Hunalamadki ...	...	...	14	125	1	1	7	16	6	46	14	63
		12	Baisur	...	...	540	2,091	13	1	253	693	11	84	276	777
		13	Koluru	...	...	687	1,944	15	4	499	1375	15	108	529	1,487
		14	Sedatikere	1 0 0	6 0 0	187	250	...	...	18	78	41	581	59	662
		15	Bhimankuni	1 12 0	5 4 0	257	330	9	1	17	60	45	675	71	736
		16	Chik-Nellur	1 0 0	6 0 0	1,134	2,809	403	125	516	1,701	61	697	979	2,523
		17	Malvi	...	...	458	1,643	104	29	240	1,005	47	635	391	1,650
		18	Bailuru	..	...	250	794	34	3	72	273	36	349	134	617
		19	Yeelu	...	...	67	175	8	2	21	87	35	456	84	515
		20	Haluvagodu	...	...	97	1,343	21	7	48	140	...	...	69	147
		21	Jembani	...	...	544	1,610	127	44	104	448	1	9	236	501
		22	Alalikoppa	...	...	208	216	69	26	45	109	...	..	114	135
		23	Bolkere	...	...	637	2,145	169	65	304	1,291	8	90	473	1,446
		24	Chenaginatota ...	0 12 0	5 4 0	90	445	...	...	32	107	39	533	71	640
		25	Heri Nellur	..	...	1,751	2,481	453	109	930	2,863	7	41	1,389	2,913
		26	Santikoppa	1 0 0	6 0 0	2,785	2,170	389	279	893	2,518	...	...	1,678	2,797
		27	Kanalay	0 8 0	4 12 0	3,916	2,945	1,224	243	1,194	3,183	40	339	2,760	3,731
		28	Kibbachala	0 12 0	5 4 0	173	173	49	6	91	271	22	246	155	528
		29	Arsihada	1 0 0	6 0 0	127	581	18	6	44	147	62	921	124	1,084
		30	Hosahalli	..	...	104	631	15	5	53	187	37	1,214	157	1,406

B.

Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District.

Maximum rates		By revision survey										Average assessment on Government land per acre	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	No.
				Government occupied land											
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total		Unoccupied waste			
Wet	Dry	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
6 8 0	1 0 0	166	638	47	18	30	130	54	766	131	914	35	8	6 15 8	...	5	1
...	...	302	544	80	36	64	247	62	949	216	1,212	86	25	5 9 9	...	4	2
...	...	220	744	98	24	59	226	42	603	199	851	21	6	4 4 5	...	12	3
...	...	776	656	87	24	123	453	70	687	280	1,194	495	125	4 4 5	1	...	4
...	...	282	749	6	2	50	190	65	829	121	1,021	161	216	8 0 7	...	2	5
...	...	77	49	20	6	54	203	2	16	76	225	1	1	2 15 4	...	5	6
...	...	101	72	43	9	35	135	...	...	78	144	23	5	1 13 6	10	...	7
...	...	426	441	77	17	130	500	4	36	211	645	215	62	3 0 9	3	...	8
...	...	145	300	52	21	69	275	1	15	122	311	23	10	2 9 1	1	...	9
...	...	10	43	1	1	5	19	4	38	10	58	...	.	5 12 10	...	5	10
...	...	357	411	122	43	126	476	...	...	248	519	80	55	2 1 11	10	...	11
...	...	220	402	66	18	94	405	6	54	166	477	57	18	2 15 8	...	...	12
...	...	138	54	54	19	81	375	3	42	138	395	...	...	2 13 1	...	...	13
...	...	824	1,293	42	12	258	1,016	24	311	324	1,349	496	340	4 2 1	6	...	14
...	...	548	756	12	4	79	317	98	1,343	189	1,670	349	172	8 13 ...	1	...	15
...	...	318	576	14	5	128	479	...	...	142	484	176	129	3 7 0	9	...	16
...	...	330	634	5	2	92	336	26	290	123	626	207	97	5 1 8	1	...	17
...	...	63	31	3	1	56	225	...	...	59	227	...	...	3 13 7	...	1	18
...	...	7	330	6	2	...	...	1	4	7	6	...	...	0 15 9	...	14	19
...	...	1,219	2,452	330	124	409	1,440	74	1,074	813	2,638	135	51	3 3 11	...	...	20
...	...	779	1,469	174	60	405	1,325	11	116	593	1,499	186	63	2 8 5	3	...	21
...	...	692	1,451	159	52	284	1,017	46	451	489	1,520	123	38	3 3 10	9	...	22
...	...	223	24	71	30	11	47	7	55	92	132	109	41	1 6 11	19	...	23
...	...	70	74	14	4	36	154	...	...	50	158	20	5	3 2 7	8	...	24
...	...	534	585	202	69	266	1,087	8	75	476	1,222	58	18	2 9 1	8	...	25
...	...	553	1,231	94	23	221	899	51	701	366	1,633	186	46	4 3 0	...	5	26
...	...	446	2,002	57	20	217	915	7	58	281	993	165	145	3 8 6	12	...	27
...	...	628	844	143	55	283	1,011	...	...	426	1,066	180	60	2 8 0	15	...	28
...	...	298	1,104	57	25	87	294	...	...	141	319	154	60	2 3 5	...	...	29
...	...	162	339	28	11	60	275	24	231	112	567	59	20	5 1 0	...	6	30
...	...	58	107	20	8	38	117	...	...	58	125	...	...	2 2 6	8	...	31
...	...	603	917	44	17	197	791	31	365	273	1,173	331	132	4 5 0	...	4	32
...	...	591	564	69	18	221	723	3	35	284	781	307	99	2 12 0	...	...	33
...	...	335	253	84	30	158	598	6	84	249	712	83	35	2 13 9	6	...	34
...	...	129	10	8	2	30	89	...	...	38	91	91	25	2 6 4	...	7	35
...	...	802	717	168	32	547	1,189	7	43	662	1,214	140	88	1 13 4	11	...	36
...	...	85	415	7	3	41	127	20	225	68	355	17	75	5 3 6	...	...	37
...	...	326	337	97	31	67	250	15	161	179	442	186	53	2 7 6	3	...	38
...	...	252	201	7	3	61	239	12	110	80	352	172	63	4 6 5	3	...	39
...	...	539	500	64	21	97	375	24	300	182	609	357	289	3 13 5	2	...	40
6 8 0	1 0 0	14,634	21,291	2,670	894	5,253	18,913	805	16,108	8,728	29,910	5,435	2,629	3 6 10	2	...	...
6 0 0	1 0 0	71	243	2	1	3	15	23	296	27	312	44	21	11 8 11	...	6	1
...	...	277	1,076	20	7	102	370	48	559	170	936	107	245	5 8 1	...	4	2
...	...	104	462	25	6	40	148	28	386	93	550	11	16	5 14 8	...	1	3
...	...	33	111	...	...	30	105	3	22	33	127	...	...	3 13 7	...	4	4
...	...	760	3,444	35	13	449	1,225	17	155	501	1,393	186	152	2 12 6	...	...	5
...	...	392	1,495	50	15	239	720	11	86	300	841	88	105	2 11 9	8	...	6
...	...	438	2,377	22	8	324	895	7	51	353	941	85	155	2 10 9	8	...	7
...	...	173	1,305	...	...	93	211	1	2	94	213	70	143	2 4 3	...	...	8
...	...	82	752	1	1	28	93	38	423	67	527	13	48	7 13 10	...	...	9
...	...	192	1,249	5	3	119	331	34	356	158	689	30	51	4 5 9	3	...	10
...	...	14	128	1	1	7	16	6	47	14	64	...	...	4 9 2	2	...	11
...	...	542	2,649	15	6	271	777	11	85	297	868	245	451	2 14 9	12	...	12
...	...	707	2,212	12	5	502	1,446	17	117	531	1,568	176	373	2 15 3	5	...	13
...	...	187	269	1	1	19	82	41	560	61	652	126	82	10 11 0	...	2	14
...	...	257	331	9	3	29	81	48	658	77	742	180	67	9 19 2	1	...	15
...	...	1,130	2,834	377	131	527	1,741	65	622	970	2,554	154	68	2 10 2	1	...	16
...	...	458	1,670	103	31	239	1,000	48	577	390	1,908	66	90	4 2 0	...	3	17
...	...	252	794	27	8	77	295	35	259	139	562	25	16	4 0 8	...	10	18
...	...	67	176	7	3	23	96	33	448	63	542	4	1	8 9 8	...	1	19
...	...	99	1,372	21	8	57	166	.	...	78	174	21	59	2 3 8	18	...	20
...	...	543	1,608	124	44	116	485	1	8	241	885	392	145	2 3 6	7	...	21
...	...	294	230	67	26	67	169	...	...	134	189	70	24	1 6 7	40	...	22
...	...	613	2,456	158	66	300	1,240	16	145	472	1,451	171	181	3 1 2	2	...	23
...	...	90	305	..	...	32	124	39	508	71	659	19	8	8 13 9	...	2	24
...	...	1,787	2,515	418	150	1,003	2,769	14	97	1,134	3,016	333	159	2 7 8	20	...	25
...	...	2,164	2,168	780	271	887	2,757	...	...	1,667	3,028	497	209	1 13 1	8	...	26
...	...	3,807	2,111	1,144	447	1,632	4,286	40	326	2,816	5,181	1,051	655	1 13 2	37	...	27
...	...	171	180	37	10	95	324	21	225	153	559	12	23	3 10 5	6	...	28
...	...	330	576	12	4	50	189	64	942	126	1,125	4	37	9 0 2	4	...	29
...	...	161	845	18	6	50	181	87	1,162	155	1,349	6	24	8 11 3	0	4	30

Appendi

Classwar Statement

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	No.	Name of village	Maximum rates		By former survey									
								Government occupied land							
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total	
				Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Class II—concld.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
		31	Hunsur	0 13 0	5 4 0	392	857	46	9	268	661	1	4	315	674
		32	Sasarvalli	1 0 0	6 0 0	304	1,139	75	3	137	460	65	879	217	1,342
		33	Bardavalli ...	0 12 0	5 4 0	851	1,487	169	39	528	1,304	5	44	702	1,479
		34	Hulaigara	1 0 0	6 0 0	151	953	17	8	39	123	91	1,055	147	1,186
		35	Khandika	,,	,,	377	824	30	8	58	187	92	1,191	180	1,384
		36	Talavata	0 12 0	5 4 0	247	1,465	59	17	111	334	77	891	247	1,242
		37	Bellaini	,,	,,	181	1,328	9	2	78	222	63	685	150	913
		38	Baligara	0 8 0	4 12 0	122	18	23	3	99	189	...	...	130	192
		39	Talguppi	0 12 0	5 4 0	1,125	731	293	60	746	1,841	17	83	1,056	2,024
		40	Marturu	0 8 0	4 12 0	704	677	201	29	461	1,224	8	54	670	1,107
			Total Class II ...	...	...	20,376	45,973	4,595	1,138	9,573	26,496	1,188	14,327	15,356	41,961
			Class III.												
		1	Kesavamane ...	1 6 6	6 0 0	7	40	...	...	...	...	3	18	3	18
		2	Devasa	0 12 0	5 12 0	172	985	4	1	136	385	12	100	152	486
		3	Mardavalli ...	,,	,,	152	801	7	2	59	196	79	968	145	1,166
		4	Hulkodu	,,	6 4 0	140	750	...	...	58	170	3	19	61	189
		5	Kagarsu	,,	,,	687	2,085	44	7	467	1,476	7	60	538	1,543
		6	Nadmalli	,,	5 12 0	206	992	21	6	158	493	2	12	181	511
		7	Yelava	,,	6 4 0	133	529	17	3	93	289	3	12	113	304
		8	Nadamadahu ...	,,	,,	443	1,274	8	1	262	874	9	86	279	961
		9	Heribasagara ...	,,	,,	276	527	7	1	166	523	5	27	178	551
		10	Hedatari	,,	,,	276	611	10	2	189	545	4	38	203	575
		11	Situru	,,	5 12 0	586	1,409	31	6	446	1,502	31	216	508	1,724
		12	Hebbasi	,,	6 4 0	404	1,368	12	2	291	787	20	137	323	926
		13	Kippadi	,,	5 12 0	318	867	7	2	217	577	6	58	230	637
		14	Ambargondlu ...	,,	,,	481	855	6	1	77	168	46	418	129	587
		15	Kerudi	,,	,,	124	404	1	1	69	176	34	326	104	503
		16	Brahman Gudgeri ...	,,	,,	63	186	...	...	6	14	4	43	10	57
		17	Brahman Madahu ...	,,	6 4 0	60	362	1	1	32	117	13	109	46	287
		18	Yelakodu	,,	,,	40	117	7	1	27	86	4	55	38	142
		19	Brahman Mala ...	,,	5 12 0	83	499	...	...	53	144	5	57	58	201
		20	Saiduru	0 8 0	4 12 0	2,217	2,059	594	108	968	2,129	1	4	1,563	2,241
		21	Tadgalalai	0 12 0	5 4 0	1,707	2,400	767	195	654	1,611	21	204	1,442	2,010
		22	Herimane	,,	,,	493	1,855	171	26	189	492	78	978	438	1,496
		23	Haravali	,,	6 4 0	187	1,250	5	1	74	204	34	366	113	571
		24	Kanatota	,,	,,	21	307	...	...	13	33	3	34	16	67
		25	Honnemardu ...	,,	,,	295	1,425	11	3	118	355	67	764	196	1,122
		26	Iduvani	,,	,,	120	1,730	...	...	51	129	1	8	52	138
		27	Hebbailu	,,	,,	202	628	9	1	115	355	6	74	130	430
		28	Malali	,,	,,	414	1,174	10	3	234	748	3	26	247	777
		29	Soolagalai	,,	,,	381	1,595	...	...	239	845	10	94	249	939
		30	Balgere	,,	,,	150	1,232	6	1	52	177	41	515	99	693
		31	Nitlahaletota ...	,,	,,	193	1,455	7	1	80	295	38	376	125	672
		32	Siragalalai	,,	,,	597	3,077	20	2	413	1,389	19	189	452	1,580
		33	Valgeri	,,	,,	428	5,762	...	...	308	1,309	16	160	321	1,469
		34	Nadvada Avaday ...	,,	,,	616	1,963	42	10	440	1,696	61	511	543	2,217
		35	Chimale	,,	,,	649	3,014	8	1	411	1,485	6	45	425	1,531
		36	Kiravasai	,,	,,	994	2,515	46	12	545	1,999	21	219	615	2,230
		37	Herakere	,,	,,	432	466	26	7	202	719	2	14	230	740
		38	Keppage	,,	,,	167	515	...	...	144	556	10	81	154	637
		39	Kalvalli	,,	,,	163	1,048	8	1	56	188	58	660	122	849
		40	Brahmanvada Hosahalli.	,,	,,	64	550	...	...	15	54	56	512	65	566
		41	Tumari	...	,,	61	1,128	3	1	6	21	49	576	58	599
		42	Chadruvalli ...	...	,,	101	1,688	...	...	59	233	30	314	89	552
		43	Arabale	...	,,	106	710	...	...	48	165	46	423	94	588
		44	Brahmanvada Keppigai	...	5 12 0	224	773	16	4	115	411	51	580	182	995
		45	Honsaligai	...	6 4 0	101	1,187	8	2	25	99	17	167	50	258
		46	Haigasara	...	,,	20	203	...	...	14	56	3	32	17	88
		47	Talgodu	...	,,	39	513	...	...	22	61	10	92	32	153
		48	Madadurn	...	,,	28	136	...	...	8	28	19	100	27	218
		49	Hamaduru	...	5 12 0	13	38	2	1	7	18	5	45	14	64
		50	Baravai	...	,,	57	599	...	...	19	47	35	309	54	356
		51	Kudararu	...	,,	884	8,113	...	...	538	1,728	17	133	555	1,861
		52	Maluru	...	,,	809	5,262	23	3	370	1,178	26	229	419	1,410
		53	Hanagerni	...	6 4 0	472	2,223	10	2	287	997	6	57	303	1,056
			Total Class III ...	...	...	17,560	75,082	1,975	422	9,673	30,277	1,150	11,861	12,798	42,560

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B—*contd.*

Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District—*contd.*

Maximum rates		By revision survey														
				Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste		Average assessment on Government land per acre	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	No
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total							
Wet	Dry	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs a p	Rs a p				Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs a p			
6 0 0	1 0 0	391	362	45	13	270	762			315	775	76	17	2 7 4	15		31
,,	,,	303	1,116	15	4	148	463	64	827	217	1,294	85	67	5 15 5		4	32
,,	,,	850	1,055	163	60	531	1,608	8	67	702	1,735	146	64	2 7 7	17		33
,,	,,	151	964	14	5	56	175	79	948	149	1,128	2	6	7 9 2		5	34
,,	,,	379	832	30	10	62	199	90	1,011	182	1,220	191	64	6 11 3		12	35
,,	,,	326	935	57	23	114	393	74	841	245	1,257	81	45	5 2 1	1		36
,,	,,	185	1,322	8	2	86	291	59	587	153	880	30	68	5 12 0		4	37
,,	,,	120	19	23	7	97	232			120	239			1 15 10	24		38
,,	,,	1,152	702	272	87	792	2,284	8	44	1,072	2,415	80	31	2 4 1	19		39
,,	,,	701	695	154	50	501	1,411	6	38	661	1,499	2	3	2 4 3	35		40
6 0 0	1 0 0	30,552	46,496	4,270	1,525	10,047	30,214	1,184	13,571	15,501	45,310	4,818	3,953	2 14 9	8		
5 0 0	0 12 0	7	57					3	20	3	20	4	10	6 10 8	11		1
,,	,,	173	926	4	1	151	370	3	27	158	398	15	17	2 8 1		18	2
,,	,,	151	821	2	1	69	200	77	951	148	1 152	6	13	7 12 6		1	3
,,	,,	140	776			57	134	3	20	60	154	80	300	2 9 1		19	4
,,	,,	686	1,937	14	13	490	1,190	11	77	515	1,280	125	100	2 5 7		17	5
,,	,,	206	918	19	8	139	431	2	15	180	454	26	45	2 8 1		11	6
,,	,,	140	515	17	7	97	227	2	12	116	246	11	11	2 1 1		19	7
,,	,,	412	1,383	7	2	264	702	10	89	281	793	161	229	2 13 2		17	8
,,	,,	271	505	7	3	165	417	6	39	178	459	96	110	2 9 5		17	9
,,	,,	278	608	9	3	192	434	5	41	206	478	72	94	2 5 2		17	10
,,	,,	575	1 445	30	10	436	1,283	31	211	497	1 502	72	120	3 0 1		14	11
,,	,,	502	1,378	8	3	293	631	23	191	324	825	78	97	2 8 9		15	12
,,	,,	324	850	9	3	214	496	6	60	229	559	95	97	2 7 1		12	13
,,	,,	180	810	4	2	77	197	48	431	129	560	44	64	4 7 11		1	14
,,	,,	124	396	1	1	73	161	30	317	104	479	20	23	4 9 8		5	15
,,	,,	63	166			6	12	4	44	10	56	53	80	5 9 7		2	16
,,	,,	59	336	1	1	32	102	13	165	46	268	13	35	5 13 9		7	17
,,	,,	10	159	7	3	27	69	1	50	38	122	2	2	3 3 4		15	18
,,	,,	83	523			53	125	5	53	58	178	25	61	3 1 1		11	9
,,	,,	2,233	3,005	598	205	945	2 210	6	49	1,549	2 464	674	362	1 9 3	10		20
,,	,,	1,716	2,258	716	251	700	1,611	22	202	1,438	2 094	308	118	1 7 4	1		21
,,	,,	502	1,847	180	41	198	490	77	929	155	1,160	17	22	3 3 4		2	22
,,	,,	184	1,197	5	2	71	161	33	297	112	463	72	207	4 2 2		19	23
,,	,,	21	287			13	26	3	28	16	54	5	7	3 6 0		19	24
,,	,,	297	1,564	5	2	123	295	71	684	199	981	98	276	4 14 10		11	25
,,	,,	107	1,763			51	102	1	7	52	109	55	112	2 1 6		21	26
,,	,,	200	678	8	3	113	281	7	72	128	356	72	109	2 12 6		17	27
,,	,,	408	1,463	6	3	240	614	3	30	249	647	169	262	2 9 7		19	28
,,	,,	377	1 678	3	1	238	675	12	101	253	777	124	157	3 1 2		17	29
,,	,,	119	1,288	5	2	52	141	12	181	99	621	50	226	6 4 10		10	30
,,	,,	193	1 361	7	2	82	212	38	363	127	596	37	140	4 11 1		10	31
,,	,,	408	4 188	26	8	421	1 117	18	153	465	1 278	123	216	2 12 0		18	32
,,	,,	123	5,698	5	2	313	1 064	17	157	335	1 224	77	187	3 10 5		17	33
,,	,,	611	2 011	33	12	446	1,380	60	447	539	1,839	75	144	3 6 7		13	34
,,	,,	656	2 050	8	3	418	1,213	6	42	432	1 257	176	313	2 14 7		18	35
,,	,,	997	2,721	11	16	542	1,783	29	262	612	1 861	376	387	3 0 9		17	36
,,	,,	132	515	21	10	205	583	2	14	231	607	149	124	2 10 0		18	37
,,	,,	168	199			112	438	12	92	154	530	14	32	3 7 0		17	38
,,	,,	168	1 121	8	3	56	150	58	595	122	748	46	48	6 2 1		12	39
,,	,,	61	513			15	44	49	486	64	527			8 3 9		7	40
,,	,,	58	1,084	3	1	10	27	47	492	58	520			8 15 5		13	41
,,	,,	100	1,701			67	203	25	256	88	459	12	24	5 3 6		17	42
,,	,,	106	701			52	142	43	391	95	533	11	25	6 9 9		9	43
,,	,,	223	782	15	5	114	355	51	542	180	902	43	87	5 0 2		9	44
,,	,,	107	1,107	9	3	25	71	18	166	52	240	45	95	4 9 10		7	45
,,	,,	20	207			14	45	3	25	17	70	3	7	4 1 11		20	46
,,	,,	40	512			23	51	10	92	33	143	7	30	4 5 4		7	47
,,	,,	28	130			8	22	18	181	26	203	2	7	7 12 11		7	48
,,	,,	11	18	2	1	7	15	5	40	14	56			4 0 0		12	49
,,	,,	58	522	1	1	19	40	35	312	55	353	3	6	6 6 8		1	50
,,	,,	889	8 104			550	1,531	17	123	567	1 654	286	645	2 14 8		11	51
,,	,,	611	6,061	16	4	393	1,092	28	246	437	1 342	171	368	3 1 2		5	52
,,	,,	172	2,231	10	3	287	1,040	7	63	304	1,106	168	434	3 10 3	5		53
6 0 0	0 12 0	17,613	76,410	1,903	645	9,817	26,205	1,157	11,229	12,877	38,079	4,489	6,734	2 15 4		11	

APPENDIX

Classwar Statement,

Former Taluk	Present Taluk	No.	Name of village	Maximum rates		By former survey									
								Government occupied land							
								Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total	
				Dry	Wet	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Class IV.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
		1	Yelakalalai ...	0 12 0	5 12 0	301	984	...	...	150	410	...	...	150	410
		2	Nadavada Bidaruru ...	0 8 0	4 12 0	178	659	...	...	68	167	2	24	70	191
		3	Linganmakki ...	0 12 0	5 12 0	306	800	4	1	214	722	4	37	222	760
		4	Havassi ...	0 8 0	4 12 0	449	1,048	24	4	218	606	6	66	248	676
		5	Mandvalli ...	0 12 0	6 4 0	219	1,908	...	...	147	569	10	76	157	645
		6	Muppani ...	,,	,,	268	4,399	...	...	162	549	4	39	166	582
		7	Brahmanvada Yelakalalai.	,,	5 12 0	313	2,626	4	1	120	396	33	321	157	718
		8	Bilgaluru ...	,,	,,	246	2,222	...	...	78	292	15	175	93	467
		9	Kulkara ...	0 8 0	4 12 0	8	87	...	...	...	...	2	18	2	18
		10	Aralgodu ...	0 12 0	5 12 0	128	823	...	...	58	202	28	247	86	449
		11	Karnane ...	,,	,,	189	1,291	3	1	91	333	39	403	133	737
		12	Binnamane ...	,,	,,	199	1,309	3	1	79	277	73	836	155	1,114
		13	Koppargai ...	,,	6 4 0	97	788	...	...	40	137	31	344	71	481
		14	Arvadi ...	,,	5 12 0	36	353	...	...	11	36	5	32	16	68
		15	Kaupagara ...	,,	,,	459	7,039	...	...	222	738	9	74	231	812
		16	Harogoppa ...	,,	6 4 0	46	686	4	1	21	63	2	15	27	79
		17	Haibburu ...	,,	,,	297	3,013	6	1	214	683	6	58	226	742
		18	Kaluru ...	,,	,,	278	2,465	...	...	199	722	4	38	203	760
		19	Adagalali ...	,,	5 12 0	257	2,087	5	1	126	395	7	73	138	469
		20	Kodanvalli ...	,,	,,	441	5,493	4	1	225	737	1	6	230	744
		21	Karnai ...	,,	,,	219	8,388	...	...	138	455	1	3	139	458
		22	Sankana Shanbhoga ...	,,	,,	229	2,365	...	...	119	371	33	208	152	579
		23	Marathi ...	,,	,,	462	4,437	...	...	231	827	13	103	244	930
		24	Valuru ...	,,	,,	78	2,673	...	...	41	136	2	15	43	151
		25	Chennigonda ...	,,	,,	1,087	14,708	...	...	562	2,012	11	86	573	2,098
		26	Babbigai ...	,,	,,	438	4,782	5	1	285	1,050	7	54	297	1,105
		27	Hunagallu ...	,,	,,	309	2,520	4	1	215	691	6	66	225	758
Sagar	Sagar		Total Class IV ...	...	...	7,540	80,005	66	14	4,034	13,570	551	3,417	4,454	17,001
			Class V.												
		1	Nadavada Talakalalai	0 8 0	4 12 0	709	15,264	2	1	231	911	2	12	285	924
		2	Kargallu ...	0 12 0	5 12 0	88	1,583	...	...	19	68	...	...	19	68
		3	Uralagallu ...	0 8 0	4 12 0	228	7,881	...	...	62	143	1	2	63	145
		4	Bhanukudi ...	0 12 0	5 12 0	277	5,263	4	1	127	395	2	17	133	413
		5	Kanuru ...	,,	,,	196	4,024	...	...	95	307	2	9	97	316
		6	Baligay ...	0 8 0	4 12 0	188	5,386	...	...	59	151	2	7	61	158
		7	Gudaihittalu ...	,,	,,	136	3,632	...	...	68	147	1	4	69	151
		8	Nelligerai ...	,,	,,	131	2,643	...	...	58	119	...	...	58	119
		9	Nagavalli ...	,,	,,	512	4,504	3	1	252	469	4	29	259	499
		10	Kattinakara ...	0 12 0	5 12 0	499	11,983	...	...	207	727	1	5	208	732
			Total Class V ...	...	...	2,964	62,813	9	3	1,228	3,437	15	85	1,252	3,525
		170	Grand Total ...	...	...	63,901	2,87,758	9,425	2,425	29,585	91,509	3,529	40,526	42,539	1,34,460

B.—*concld.*

Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District—*concld.*

Maximum rates		By revision survey												Average assessment on Government land per acre	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent	No.
				Government occupied land								Unoccupied waste					
				Dry crop		Wet crop		Garden		Total							
Wet	Dry	Total arable acres including Inam	Total unarable acres	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
4 0 0	0 8 0	303	940	...	...	152	287	...	...	152	287	151	234	1 14 3	...	30	1
,,	,,	179	707	...	...	68	141	3	25	71	166	88	154	2 5 5	...	13	2
,,	,,	304	826	4	1	212	496	4	27	220	534	84	140	2 6 2	...	31	3
,,	,,	448	1,052	24	5	216	509	6	48	246	562	292	211	2 4 7	...	17	4
,,	,,	218	1,944	...	...	146	362	11	77	157	439	61	109	2 12 9	...	32	5
,,	,,	266	4,922	...	...	159	340	7	43	166	383	100	159	2 4 11	...	34	6
,,	,,	319	2,673	4	1	122	281	23	269	158	551	161	414	3 7 10	...	23	7
,,	,,	244	2,170	2	1	78	202	14	122	94	325	150	464	3 7 3	...	30	8
,,	,,	8	86	...	...	...	...	2	14	2	14	6	19	7 0 0	...	22	9
,,	,,	198	864	2	1	61	149	26	207	89	357	39	92	4 0 2	...	20	10
,,	,,	187	1,331	3	1	91	231	39	326	133	558	64	327	4 3 2	...	24	11
,,	,,	199	1,349	3	1	81	198	71	625	155	824	44	117	5 5 1	...	26	12
,,	,,	99	791	...	...	40	88	32	260	72	348	27	117	4 13 4	...	28	13
,,	,,	37	368	...	...	11	25	6	40	17	65	21	38	3 13 2	...	4	14
,,	,,	463	7,089	1	1	244	566	10	84	255	651	206	389	2 8 10	...	20	15
,,	,,	45	736	4	2	21	40	2	11	27	53	18	27	1 15 5	...	33	16
,,	,,	299	2,769	8	3	215	440	6	46	229	489	70	127	2 2 2	...	34	17
,,	,,	260	2,506	...	...	201	459	4	34	205	493	75	110	2 6 6	...	35	18
,,	,,	257	2,116	6	2	160	350	8	70	174	422	88	143	2 6 10	...	10	19
,,	,,	495	5,651	3	1	222	504	1	8	226	513	209	343	2 4 4	...	31	20
,,	,,	221	8,395	2	1	139	319	1	2	142	322	79	110	2 4 3	...	30	21
,,	,,	230	1,754	1	1	119	257	34	213	154	471	69	87	3 0 11	...	19	22
,,	,,	457	4,418	...	...	239	596	13	104	252	700	205	533	2 12 5	...	25	23
,,	,,	80	2,467	...	...	43	100	3	13	46	113	34	108	2 7 4	...	23	24
,,	,,	1,089	11,704	3	1	599	1,498	13	73	615	1,573	441	761	2 9 1	...	23	25
,,	,,	440	4,762	5	1	288	739	8	51	301	791	136	239	2 10 1	...	28	26
,,	,,	310	2,503	1	1	226	502	7	46	234	549	65	120	2 5 6	...	29	27
4 0 0	0 8 0	7,545	79,845	76	25	4,153	9,679	363	2,844	4,592	12,548	2,867	5,579	2 11 9	...	26	...
3 8 0	0 8 0	695	15,579	2	1	271	653	3	12	279	666	416	745	2 6 2	...	28	1
,,	,,	68	1,356	...	...	19	43	...	...	19	53	49	102	2 4 3	...	37	2
,,	,,	239	7,655	...	...	64	108	1	2	65	110	163	259	1 11 1	...	21	3
,,	,,	279	5,283	4	1	129	244	3	14	136	259	148	247	1 14 6	...	37	4
,,	,,	164	4,044	...	...	43	184	2	7	95	191	62	142	2 0 2	...	40	5
,,	,,	190	5,631	...	...	59	112	2	7	61	119	129	152	1 15 3	...	25	6
,,	,,	142	3,616	...	...	72	115	1	6	73	121	69	91	1 10 6	...	20	7
,,	,,	130	2,618	...	...	57	87	...	...	57	87	73	100	1 8 5	...	27	8
,,	,,	521	4,502	2	1	260	357	4	25	266	383	249	287	1 7 0	...	23	9
,,	,,	497	11,533	5	1	230	493	3	12	238	506	253	409	2 2 0	...	31	10
3 8 0	0 8 0	2,925	62,017	13	4	1,257	2,396	19	85	1,289	2,485	1,596	2,534	1 15 7	...	29	...
...	...	63,269	2,88,959	8,932	3,093	30,527	67,407	3,528	37,832	42,987	1,28,332	19,205	21,409	2 15 9	...	5	...

2. Letter No. 880, dated Bangalore, 14th July 1907, from A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to state that I received a copy of Colonel Grant's letter No. 5, dated 13th May 1907, containing proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Sagar Taluk on the 19th June 1907. I delayed the submission of this report in the expectation of receiving the present Deputy Commissioner's views on the proposals, which have not yet been received. As my opinion is, however, urgently called for, I proceed to state it.

2. It is unnecessary to go in detail into the elaborate report of Colonel Grant for the revision of the assessment of this taluk. This report as well as the one prepared by him for the original settlement in 1874 contain a remarkably full description of the taluk and a mass of information as regards the physical features, climate, soil, etc. But as there has been no material change in these respects, no useful purpose will be served by referring to them.

3. The most important point is that the rise in prices of staple products, which is generally adopted as the chief criterion for the revision of the rates, has been left out of account in the present case, and there are very good reasons for it; and I agree with Colonel Grant in thinking that though the prices have generally increased in sympathy with the general increase elsewhere, no corresponding benefit has been derived by the raiyats and that for various reasons the condition of the taluk has been the very reverse of progressive. Colonel Grant has accordingly proceeded to minutely investigate the present agricultural condition of the different parts of the taluk and to suggest suitable rates.

4. In this investigation of Colonel Grant he has referred chiefly to two important factors in which the taluk has undergone a material change for the worse, and as they form the principal grounds for proposals now submitted I need make no apology for dealing with them at some length.

5. The first is that the population of the taluk has not increased at all, not even to the small extent which the other parts of the Shimoga District have attained. On the other hand, with the exception of the kasba magni and the better class of villages in the neighbourhood, the rest of the taluk, and more especially the portion near the Ghats, has sustained a slight decrease.

6. Colonel Grant has compared in para 22 the population of the taluk, Magniwar, according to census of 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901. Comparing the figures of 1871 with those of 1881, there is startling decrease in the two Magnis of Talaguppe and Barangi and abnormal increase in Karur. Owing perhaps to want of information to account for these variations, Colonel Grant has preferred to start the comparison from 1881 (see para 36).

7. The total decrease since 1891 is only about 1,218, distributed as per margin among the five magnis. They exhibit, however, no great variation, though even this small fall combined with the absence of normal increase is sufficient proof of the deterioration of the taluk. Colonel Grant seems to think that it is chiefly due to the insanitary condition of the westren tracts. Another reason may also be suggested, *viz.*, the gradual decrease in the import of Canara labor, which is usually present about the time of census and the tendency of people among the landless classes in remote villages to remove to more populous places near the kasba of the taluk.

1. Sagar	+ 355
2. Ikeri	— 484
3. Talguppe	— 232
4. Barangi	— 770
5. Karur	— 87
Total ...	— 1218

8. The question of population in the various groups into which Colonel Grant has divided this taluk for the purpose of this settlement in para 36, may be conveniently referred to here. In the tabular statement appended to the said para the relative density of population has been discussed on the total area of each group and the figures bear out a noteworthy decrease. But the test of proportion to the total area in a taluk, nearly four-fifths of which consists of hills and unculturable lands, may not lead to correct inferences. I have subjoined, therefore, statements showing the population in these groups according to the total assessed area (occupied and unoccupied) and for occupied area, with which alone the resident population are generally concerned.

(A)

Number of group	Population of each group 1901	Total assessed area in each group	Population (1901) per square mile of assessed area	Average extent for each head of population
		Acres		
I	11,956	14,634	518·4	1·2
II	13,870	20,552	498·8	1·4
III	13,377	17,613	492·8	1·3
IV	6,592	7,545	537·6	1·1
V	1,717	2,925	371·2	1·6

(B)

Number of group	Population of each group 1901	Total occupied area in each group	Population (1901) per square mile of occupied area	Average extent for each head of population
		Acres		
I	11,956	8,728	878·4	·7
II	13,870	15,501	569·6	1·1
III	13,377	12,877	659·2	·9
IV	6,592	4,592	891·6	·7
V	1,717	1,239	854·2	·7

9. It will be seen from the above that the population per square mile is highest, namely, 537·6 for the IV group, the lowest being 371·2 for the V group, while for the other three groups it ranges between 492 to 518.

But if the occupied area be alone considered (Statement B), the population per square mile is highest in the IV group with 891·6, the I, V, III and II comming next in order.

10. These figures may be viewed in another aspect also. The western portions being more remote from the public roads, the inhabitants can find no labour other than that connected with agriculture. Nor do these jungle tracts provide any occupation for the people. It might therefore be inferred that the people must be dependent solely upon the produce of agriculture and that the proportionately larger number maintained by these lands in these parts, would not seem to indicate any decadence in agricultural prosperity, unless there should be a perceptible difference in the standard of living. The high proportion of 870 for the 1st group may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that the kasba town contains people employed in offices and in other professions. The low density in II and III groups is, however, difficult to account for.

I refer to these not for controverting any of the conclusions drawn in the settlement report, but because they deserve some attention from an economic point of view.

11. The next important consideration which has influenced the revision of rates is the deficiency of imported labour, which is absolutely indispensable for the cultivation of wet and garden lands. It is not clear why there should have been any contraction of such labor. seeing that the prices have generally risen, and it was to the interest of the land-owners to secure such labor even at an increased cost. Three causes suggest themselves to me as affording some explanation, and I give them here for what they are worth.

The first probably is the gradual decline, if not the extinction of, the system of "Huttalus" or slaves, and the second is that the labourers from outside chiefly from North Canara perhaps find it more profitable to resort to factory labour in Bombay and elsewhere in that Presidency. The third and the most important fact is that a large portion of the land-owners chiefly among the Havika Brahmins have abandoned their habit of actually working in their gardens and are suspected to have become addicted to evil habits such as gambling, etc.

12. Whatever the cause, there can be no doubt that the gloo hpicture drawn by Colonel Grant regarding the last three groups, is fully borne out by the statistical figures he has given, and justifies the very moderate rates which he has proposed. The past Revenue history of the taluk is equally depressing and goes further to make out astrong case for the enient treatment which Colonel Grant has advocated.

13. Colonel Grant has brought together a great deal of information as to the history of the taluk in the past three or four centuries and we have the recorded opinion of such eminent officers as Sir T. Munroe, Mr. Stokes, etc., on its revenue management and general condition of the people.

14. It might be briefly stated that the condition of the taluk has been one of gradual deterioration for more than a century and a half. It is stated that the taxation was light during the domination of the Vijianagar kingdom and it contributed to the prosperity of the people, that under Sivappa Naik the taxation was increased after careful investigation, though not to any oppressive extent, and that subsequently there were constant additions to the land

tax in one form or another until it culminated in rack-renting in the days of Tippu Sultan and ruinous mismanagement until 1832, when Mr. Stokes introduced some reforms in the system of revenue accounts and management.

Colonel Grant in his original settlement report was of opinion that the taluk began to recover since then and that the majority of wargdars were in very prosperous circumstances. The Commissioner and the District officers, however, thought that the condition of the taluk was not so prosperous and that the settlement proposed by Colonel Grant in 1874 providing for an increase of about twenty-six per cent was too heavy for the taluk. After some discussion the proposals of Colonel Grant were approved by Government and given effect to at the settlement. Since then there has always been a complaint that the taluk was scarcely able to meet the revenue demand and that the people were getting poorer and poorer. Thus it will be seen that except during a short interval of prosperity prior to the original settlement of 1874, the taluk has on the whole had a very unfortunate time.

15. In the present settlement Colonel Grant has dealt with the taluk most considerately and proposed such easy rates as should satisfy the demands of even the most clamorous. There is a great deal of force in Colonel Grant's opinion that the prosperity of a tract does not depend so much upon the incidence of land revenue as upon the other conditions as to population, labor, cultivation, etc. This is only natural, as the land tax bears only a smaller proportion to the gross income of the land as compared with the other demands thereon, and though perhaps a slightly heavy land tax may affect the net income, it may not make cultivation altogether unprofit.ble.

16. Coming now to the rates proposed for the different descriptions of land, those proposed for garden had already been prescribed by Government in their Order No. 215—L. S. 26-05-14, dated 6th July 1906. Colonel Grant has strictly adhered to the wishes of Government and proposed rates which in some cases are even more favorable than warranted by the orders of Government.

The rates for wet lands are very reasonable. They provide for a slight increase in the I and II groups of Re. 0-1-9 and Re. 0-3-10 on the average per acre with material reductions in the other three groups, bringing the average from Rs. 3-1-6 to Rs. 2-13-11 or a fall of Re. 0-3-7 for the whole taluk. The relief afforded to the last three groups must be very considerable and though apparently too liberal, if the conditions as regards the climate and health of the tracts be considered, seem to be fully justified by the present depressed state.

The dry rates are also very moderate and do not require any discussion, as the total amount collected is only about Rs. 3,000, and the average rate is only Re. 0-5-6 per acre, being about Re. 0-1-5 more than the average rate under the old settlement.

17. On the whole, while under the first two groups there is a slight increase of 2 and 8 per cent respectively, there is a material decrease of 11, 26, and 29 per cent, respectively, in the three other groups, resulting in a net loss of 5 per cent for the whole taluk.

It must be stated that taking into consideration, in addition to the above, the removal of the Halat on Supari and the remission of about one-third in the assessment on gardens granted by the Government Order No. 1888-90—R. F. 44-92, dated 19th August 1896, the garden lands have had nearly three-fourths of their burden reduced, and if this is not likely to add to the improvement and expansion of garden cultivation and conduce to the increase of population and to the general prosperity of the taluk, then the taluk must be in a desperate state indeed.

18. I agree with Colonel Grant that it is desirable to allow the extinction of private rights in Kans as they are resigned and that with reviving prosperity the realization of the annual sale of the minor produce will to a great extent recoup any loss in the Kan assessment. It is, however, a question whether the distinctive classification of Kans should be maintained If these are included in State Forests, there will be no necessity for maintaining the distinction, but till then it would be better to retain the same rather than allow them to be included in the general classification of the District Forests, which might give room for exercise of privileges calculated to the deterioration of the Kans,

19. It might also be found necessary to regulate the assignment of Soppinbettas when abandoned gardens are taken up and new gardens are formed on wet or Kharab lands.

20. It is perhaps unnecessary to discuss the question of Kumri cultivation in this connection. But I may state I am inclined to support Colonel Grant in his objection to revive this antiquated institution.

21. The question of devising measures for giving the taluk the full benefit of the irrigation cess now collected, may also be deferred for future consideration. Moreover, under the very favorable rates of revision of the wet and garden lands now adopted, the amount derived on account of irrigation cess is likely to be very much less and can scarcely be considered to affect the taluk prejudicially.

22. The question regarding the description of Supari gardens liable to contribute the new one anna cess, is now before Government and will probably be disposed of separately.

23. Colonel Grant has made some very valuable suggestions in matters calculated to improve the general condition of the people, but I think these also may be reserved for separate consideration.

No. R. 2517-29—L. S. 73-06-4, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH OCTOBER 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The proposals before Government relate to what constitutes the present Sagar Taluk with the exception of the Anantapur Hobli, which at the time of the original settlement belonged to the late Anantapur Taluk. The tract now dealt with was originally settled in the year 1874, when it consisted of 471 villages, which have now by absorption and amalgamation been reduced to 170. It is purely Malnad in character and is divided by the Ikkeri Range of hills into two natural divisions greatly differing in their general features, the western portion being much more inaccessible, wild and thinly populated than the eastern. Rice is the staple product of the tract, the area under wet cultivation being 70 per cent of the entire area under occupation. Dry cultivation is of very little account. The gardens which constitute 8 per cent of the occupied area, produce Supari, pepper and cardamoms. The prosperity of the tract greatly depends on its garden cultivation and particularly on the Supari industry.

2. The proposals for the original settlement of this area were framed by Colonel Grant, and it has therefore had the advantage of having the revision settlement taken up by the same officer as was responsible for the original settlement.

3. In spite of the improvement in communications and the general rise in prices throughout the State in which the taluk has participated, it is beyond dispute that the taluk has not kept pace with the other parts of the country in the general progress, as may be inferred from the decrease in the population and the increase in the unoccupied area.

4. According to the Census of 1871, taken three years before the original settlement, the population was 49,049; in the Census of 1901 it was only 47,368 a decrease of 1,681 souls. During; the period of 1871 to 1881 there was a fall of 1,070; between 1881 and 1891 there was a slight improvement; but between 1891 and 1901 there was again a fall. The decrease in population is found to be chiefly in the western parts of the Barangi and Karur Maguis and is attributed by Colonel Grant to the insanitary condition of these tracts, the difficulties in the way of procuring medical aid and the general inaccessibility of the country. It is a question, however, if the tracts can be said to be insanitary in the usual acceptance of the term. As regards the other features, they have not come into existence since the original settlement but have been peculiar to the Malnad for generations past. Government are not aware of the conditions, both climatic and those connected with the habits of the people, having materially changed at least from 1874, when Colonel Grant himself remarked that the "population was remarkably healthy."

5. The unoccupied area is 19,205 acres against 19,841 acres at the original settlement, as per details shown below:—

	At original settlement	At re-survey
Dry	... 16,641	11,510
Wet	... 3,043	7,330
Garden ...	... 157	382
Total	... 19,841	19,205

As observed by Colonel Grant, dry land is of so little account that the contraction or expansion of the occupied area under this head has not much significance one way or the other. The real revenue history of the tract is told in its unoccupied wet and garden lands. It is a matter for concern that, in spite of the fact that there is a constant tendency for the conversion of dry lands into wet, the area of unoccupied wet and garden lands is now more than double what it was at the time of the original settlement. Colonel Grant attributes the decline in cultivation to the labour difficulty, which, he says, had begun to assert itself at the time of the original settlement but had so far not caused much injury, and has now become intensified. That the labour difficulty had become

sufficiently serious even at the original settlement may be seen from the following remarks of Mr. Ricketts, Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division:—"An increase of 26 per cent in taxation seems a large sum, especially when the following circumstances are taken into consideration:—(1) the price of labour is stated to be rising, and the agriculture of the country is largely dependent upon Canara labourers, and circumstances might arise which would materially diminish this foreign supply and at the same time greatly enhance the price of labour; (2) local labour is scarce inasmuch as the population is sparse, and there appears to be a paucity of women, so that brides command a money value, which it is found difficult to raise at times and which necessarily tends to a certain degree to restrain an increase of population; (3) labour is not available from the Maidan taluks inasmuch as the inclemency of the climate is dreaded. Thus altogether labour is precarious, whilst the nature of the garden cultivation requires at certain seasons a large amount of manual labour." Colonel Grant himself remarked at the time: "The question of labour is one which deeply affects this taluk, and gardens in the western villages which are, in point of natural advantages, far superior to those of the eastern villages, are, owing to deficient labour, vastly inferior in actual condition and productiveness." Supari cultivation is a costly industry and cannot be successfully carried on without a sufficient supply of labour. The labour difficulty, which was serious enough at the original settlement, has been aggravated during the currency of the settlement, with the result that there has not only been no improvement, but there has on the other hand been a perceptible retrogression, in the material well-being of the people in this tract.

6. At paras 26 to 30 of his original settlement report, Colonel Grant gave a short history of taxation in the taluk from the earliest times about which any record existed. Under the Vijayanagar Kings the assessment is said to have been exceedingly light, and the country was so prosperous that cultivation rapidly spread. Under the Keladi King Sivappanaik there was a slight increase in the taxation, which was based upon the results of experiments made during twelve successive years regarding the yield of fields of each description. After Sivappanaik's time new taxes were added from time to time until in the days of Tippu Sultan the rates had become quite unbearable. This state of things continued until the year 1832 when Mr. Stokes introduced various reforms in the system of revenue accounts and management.

7. There can be no doubt that the rates of assessment before the settlement of 1874 were very high. Under the old loose and corrupt management it was possible to evade payment of the high assessment as described in para 31 of Colonel Grant's original settlement report, and this may account for the previous systems not having broken down altogether. That the former rates were very high appears to have been recognized by the settlement authorities themselves. On no other supposition could they explain the remarkable fact that in spite of a great increase in prices during the fifteen years previous to the settlement the revenue realized had remained practically stationary. At para 20 of his report Colonel Anderson, the Settlement Commissioner, wrote as follows:—"Captain Grant in his 45th para shows how greatly prices have risen in the taluk as elsewhere in the last 15 years. It is to be noticed that the revenue realized has not risen in proportion to the rise in prices, showing that the taluk was in former times too highly assessed or that it is too lowly assessed now. The former I believe to have been the fact." Nevertheless the settlement authorities seem to have thought that the general condition of the people was so prosperous and garden cultivation so profitable that the tract could bear an increase of 26 per cent in the total assessment with a maximum garden rate of Rs. 25 and an average garden rate of Rs. 18-4-10 against the former rate of Rs. 17-0-6. Colonel Grant in recommending these rates wrote as follows:—"The condition of the wargdars throughout the taluk may be described as one of great prosperity." "Whilst there is in all parts of the taluk considerable wealth, the result of the fertility of a naturally poor soil under a very superior climate the eastern villages, especially near Sagar itself, and on the road from that place to Talguppe, present a scene of busy prosperity." Colonel. Anderson again writes,—"Colonel Elliot, the Commissioner of the Division, states that twenty years ago it (the taluk) was 'in a very deplorable state of poverty as far as the main body of the raiyats

were concerned,' 'but that at present it is on the whole a thriving one.' All available information leads me to concur in this view of its present state."

8. The local Revenue officers, however, thought that the rates proposed by the settlement officers were too high and could not be easily borne by the raiyats. Captain Ludlow, the Sub-Division Officer at Sagar, pointed out that in the calculation of the profits arising from garden cultivation certain heavy and important items, such as the initial outlay in opening and planting a garden, had been omitted and that the garden owners' prosperity was only apparent. He said, "It is popularly supposed that the Sagar cultivators are a wealthy body of men, but this is a fallacy; the garden cultivators in particular are in very indigent circumstances; the fortunes made during the famine have by this time completely vanished." Mr. Ricketts, Officiating Commissioner of the Nagar Division, was of the same opinion and said, "Doubtless the former high and exceptional prices created a fictitious prosperity, which was of course not calculated to last long." He referred to the increasing price and scarcity of labour which existed to a great extent even under the Warg system, and which the system of fieldwar assessment introduced by the settlement was calculated to aggravate, as it gave facilities to the serfs of Wargdars for taking up land on their own account. The Wargdars were themselves quite "alive to these eventualities and asked for some sort of labour enactment to prevent their serfs leaving them." Mr. Ricketts also referred to the fact that the gardens in this tract were heavily weighted with a Halat duty which was calculated to yield Rs. 25 per acre and which was unknown to the bordering Canara Country. He therefore was of opinion that the average garden assessment if increased at all, should not be increased by more than annas eight. Major Hay, the former Commissioner of Nagar, whose opinion was also obtained, said that "an increase of 26 per cent over the revenue of the highest year was more than should be imposed" and that "looking at the general circumstances of the taluk, especially the stationary revenue, the dearth of labour, the expense of bringing under cultivation fresh land and maintaining it after, as well as the Halat system, he should have thought that an increase of 10 per cent on a ten years' average of collections with the addition of the increased Local Fund would be as much as could be imposed with advantage."

9. The Chief Commissioner in passing orders on the proposals, said:—"The grounds on which these officers urge their objections to the proposed rates under the new settlement are entitled to very careful consideration, and with reference thereto, the Chief Commissioner is quite of opinion that the peculiar circumstances connected with the garden cultivation in this taluk, and the nature and supply of labour on which its land-holders are dependent, point to the necessity for extreme caution in the revision of the existing rates to avoid any real cause for discontent amongst those affected thereby and any risk of injury to the present prosperity of the taluk generally." The rates proposed by the Survey officers were, however, accepted and have been in force since the year 1874.

10. The opinion expressed by the Revenue officers that the condition of the people was not such as to justify any increased taxation, has been borne out by the subsequent history of the tract. More than twenty years ago the attention of the Government was specially drawn to the decline that had set in in the condition of this and the adjoining tracts, and special enquiries were instituted in 1891 as to the causes of this decline and the remedies that should be applied. As a result of these enquiries, about one-third of the garden assessment in this and other taluks was remitted, reducing the average garden rate from Rs. 18-4-10 to Rs. 11-7-9, which is the rate now in force. Even this measure of relief has been found to be inadequate and has not helped to improve the general condition of the people or to check their increasing poverty and inability to tide over seasons of drought and distress. The Government therefore considered it necessary to instruct the Survey Commissioner to pitch his revised rates so as not to exceed the rates that obtained after the remissions of 1896. They have also recently abolished the Halat duty, and these measures, it is hoped, will go a great way to restore the original prosperity of this tract.

11. The Survey Commissioner has formulated his proposals after the abolition of the Halat was announced. With reference to the instruction given by

Government that the revised rates should not exceed the rates in force since 1896, the Government note with satisfaction that, while deprecating any interference with the discretion of the settlement officers and stating that, if he had any option in the matter, he would have proposed higher rates for the eastern tracts, Colonel Grant has proposed not only for the western but also for the eastern tract rates of garden assessment materially lower than the rates which the Government had indicated as the limit which might not be exceeded.

12. It will be interesting to note how the incidence of taxation on Supari gardens works out when both the land assessment and Halat are taken into consideration and are distributed over the occupied garden area. The subjoined statement shows this incidence at the original settlement after the remissions of 1896 and according to the present proposals.

	Land Assessment.	Halat.	Total.
At the original settlement ...	18 4 10	33 7 0*	51 11 10
After the remission of 1896 ...	11 7 9	16 5 6†	27 13 3
As now proposed	10 11 7	Nil	10 11 7

It will thus be seen that the combined effect of reducing the rates and abolishing the Halat on Supari will be to reduce the garden rates in this taluk by nearly 80 per cent on the rates adopted at the original settlement. Considering the present condition of the taluk and its past history, the Government think that this exceptional treatment is fully deserved and justifiable.

13. Coming now to the details of Colonel Grant's report, it is seen that as a result of the re-survey 18,883 original survey numbers have been formed into 20,320 new survey numbers, the increase in the number of the fields being nearly 7·6 per cent. According to the re-survey, the total extent of the land in the taluk is 3,52,228 acres or 1,169 acres more than what was recorded at the time of the original settlement, the total extent of the occupied area being 42,987 acres as against 42,539 acres at the original survey. Soil classification has been left undisturbed and re-classification of water-supply to wet and garden lands has not been found necessary.

14. For purposes of assessment the villages have been divided into five groups according to their accessibility or remoteness, density of population and the existence or the absence of roads and markets. The following table shows the maximum and average rates as compared with the previous settlement :—

Description of land	Old				New			
	Acres	Assessment	Maximum rate	Average rate	Acres	Assessment	Maximum rate	Average rate
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	9,425	2,425	1 0 0	0 4 1	8,033	3,033	1 0 0	0 5 6
Wet	29,585	91,509	6 8 0	3 1 6	30,527	87,407	6 8 0	2 13 11
Garden	3,529	40,526	25 0 0	11 7 9	3,528	37,632	16 0 0	10 11 7
Total ...	42,539	134,460	.....	3 2 7	42,987	1,28,392	.....	2 15 9

* Calculated on figures for 1873-74.
† Calculated on figures for 1897-98.

The effect of the proposed settlement upon each group is shown in the following statement :—

Group	Number of villages	By former survey		By revision survey						Increase or decrease per cent
		Government occupied land		Government occupied land		Government assessed waste		Total		
		Acres	Revenue collection	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I ...	40	8,679	29,413	8,728	29,910	5,435	2,629	14,163	32,539	+2
II ...	40	15,356	41,961	15,501	45,350	4,818	3,953	20,319	49,263	+8
III ...	53	12,798	42,560	12,877	39,079	4,489	6,714	17,366	44,793	—11
IV ...	27	4,454	17,001	4,592	12,548	2,867	5,579	7,459	18,127	—26
V ...	10	1,252	3,525	1,289	2,485	1,596	2,534	2,885	5,019	—29
Mis. ...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	170	42,539	1,34,497	42,987	1,28,392	19,205	21,409	62,192	1,49,741	—5

15. From the above statement it is seen that the effect of the revision of the settlement is a decrease of 5 per cent in the total assessment. The extent of the reduction in the average garden rate has already been explained. The average dry rate has been increased from 0-4-1 to 0-5-6 per acre, and the average wet rate has been reduced from 3-1-6 to 2-13-11. The rates proposed by the Survey Commissioner have the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, and the Government are pleased to sanction the same with the usual guarantee of thirty years. The rates will be announced during the ensuing cold weather and will have effect from the year 1908-09.

16. A Notification to this effect will be published in the Gazette.

17. As has been urged both by the Survey Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner, the chief requirements of the tract, especially in the western parts, are easy command of labour, markets for the disposal of produce and opening out of the country by roads and other means of communication and connection with some main trunk road. Government trust that the road from Avinhalli to Kogar will be completed early and that the project of extending the road from Kogar to the State frontier to meet the promised Bombay road from Bhatkal will be taken up soon. The bullock-passes by which a great deal of the produce from the inaccessible parts of the taluk is exported, should be improved. Attention should also be paid to the opening of more markets and the improvement of communications between the different parts of the taluk. The remarks of Colonel Grant regarding the adoption of uniform weights and measures, are also deserving of consideration.

18. The observations of the Survey Commissioner regarding the difficulties in the way of securing medical aid, especially in labour cases, are commended to the consideration of the Senior Surgeon, who is requested to furnish a report in the matter for the separate orders of Government.

19. Government agree with the Survey and Revenue Commissioners that kans which were occupied but have been resigned should not be re-granted. Those under occupation will continue to be held under the existing tenure. The question of notifying Government kans as State Forests is reserved for separate consideration. The Conservator of Forests is requested to submit a detailed report in the matter after carefully considering the present condition and requirements of the locality.

20. The question whether it is desirable to revive Kumri in any form, and if so, with what modifications, in the inaccessible parts of the State with a view to attract labourers, is being considered by Government in connection with a representation made during the last session of the Representative Assembly.

21. Separate orders have been passed on the mode of levy of the Supari cess. Government do not consider it desirable to merge it in the Irrigation cess. In this taluk the Irrigation cess has hitherto been merged in the wet and garden assessment. But as directed in Government Order No. R. 474-85, dated 11th August 1903, in connection with the revision of the settlement of the Davangere Taluk, the Irrigation cess should in future be collected at the rate of one anna in the rupee on the wet and garden assessment. As in the case of the Sorab Taluk, Government trust that by paying greater attention in future to the improvement of minor tanks, the prosperity of the tract may be greatly increased and that the taluk will thus profit directly by this contribution.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Exd.—C. V.

SECTION 4—FORESTS

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

READ—

The Annual Report on the working of the Amrut Mahal Department for the year 1906-07 received with letter No. 479, dated 10th August 1907, from the Military Assistant to the Government.

No. R. 2426—Ft. 45-07-2, DATED BANGALORE, 3rd OCTOBER 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. The number of cattle at the end of the year was 7,057 as against 7,669 at the end of the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to extensive sales to raiyats. The percentage of deaths was only 9·2 against 13·1 in the previous year and the percentage of births was 26·6, the same as last year. Now that the Madras Government have decided not to purchase any more bulls from the Department, owing to the reduction of the establishment of the transport bullocks in the Secunderabad Division, the Government approve of the measures taken to reduce the stock by larger sales to raiyats. Government are glad to note the increasing popularity of these bulls among the raiyats both for agricultural and draught purposes.

3. The improvement of the breeds of village cattle is a matter of great importance, and Government trust that the Amrut Mahal Department will devote due attention to the purpose by encouraging raiyats to avail themselves of the bulls for breeding purposes. Although the supply to the British Government has been discontinued, the principal object of the Department should still be to maintain the breed of the Amrut Mahal cattle at a high standard of purity and efficiency.

4. The total revenue of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 53,207-12-1 against Rs. 49,958-6-2 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the increased collection under "Kaval terige" and the systematic way of disposing of the surplus grass in the kavals by auction. The cost of the Department was Rs. 29,553 against Rs. 31,353 in the previous year. Government desire that steps should be taken for the early adjustment of the amount shown as outstanding against Mr. Shamaiengar for the last five years.

5. Government are glad to note the improvement in the amount derived from the sale of surplus grass in Amrut Mahal Kavals, which has, as observed above, contributed to increase the revenue of the Department. This improvement is reported to have been chiefly due to the sales having been better advertised. As complaints are still being made that the servegars and others in collusion with them, monopolize the grass, the Superintendent should take special care to break the monopoly and make the grass available to the raiyats, to whose resources it will be a desirable addition.

6. Government regret to note that the sheep farms are not proving very useful and that the raiyats are averse to borrowing rams for breeding purposes.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Military Assistant to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Letter from Mr. L. P. Kent, received on the 16th September 1907, requesting that the Kelgane Udave Sandal reserve in the Chikmagalur Taluk, may be granted to him for coffee cultivation with the concessions originally proposed to be shown to him in 1898.

No. R. 2719-21—FTS. 71-07-2, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH OCTOBER 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The tract in question comprises Survey Nos. 50, 67 and 69 of Kelgane with an extent of 124 acres and 25 guntas, and was formed in 1895 into a sandal reserve by the Forest Department on the recommendation of Mr. Meiklejohn, the then Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, who, on an inspection of the spot, was impressed with the benefits likely to result from such a course. In September 1895 the tract was also constituted a State Forest under Government Notification No. 2574—Ft. 141, dated the 4th idem.

2. In 1898 Mr. Kent applied for the grant of the land in question to him at an upset price of Rs. 60 per acre for coffee cultivation. Government sanctioned the sale of Survey Nos. 50 and 65 by public auction in Government Order No. 10357-9—R. 3425, dated the 28th April 1898, and ordered that a careful enumeration of the sandal trees should be made and a mutchalika taken from the purchaser binding him not to interfere with any sandal trees that might already be growing on the lands or that might grow in future and with any existing rights of way over them. Survey No. 69, which was originally a gomal and on which the raiyats of Kumbarahalli, a hamlet attached to Kelgane, claimed a right of way, was also ordered to be restored as village gomal subject to its being otherwise disposed of thereafter, if deemed desirable. The lands were on that account disafforested under Government Notification No. 11234—Ft. F. 39-95, dated the 28th May 1898. Mr. Kent subsequently stated in his letter dated 2nd June 1898 that he was not willing to pay more than Rs. 40 per acre if only Survey Nos. 50 and 67 were given to him, as unless Survey No. 69 was granted along with them, they would by themselves form too small an estate. Government therefore directed that Survey No. 69 also might be given to him along with Survey Nos. 50 and 67, overruling the objection of the raiyats, who wanted it to be reserved as gomal. Later on, in October 1899, Mr. Kent again changed his mind and stated that the price of Rs. 60 per acre which he had first offered was a ridiculously high rate and as the lands had been disafforested and classed as coffee kharab, offered to take up survey numbers 50 and 67 if put to auction with the usual reserve price of Rs. 10 an acre. He also stated that he did not require Survey No. 69. The Deputy Commissioner without further specific instructions from Government upon the revised proposals of Mr. Kent, sold the lands, Survey Nos. 50 and 67 by auction, when Mr. Kent was the only bidder and his bid was Rs. 760 for the lands.

3. In view of the changed attitude of Mr. Kent and the fact that the price realized did not even cover the amount spent by Government on the sandal plantation, Government declined to confirm the sale and directed that the tract comprising the three survey numbers should be maintained as a sandal reserve. This was accordingly declared in Government Notification No. 3289—Ft. F. 39-95, dated the 19th October 1900.

4. Mr. Kent now renews his application and expresses regret for not having availed himself of the concessions offered to him in 1898. He prays that they may be repeated and that he may be permitted to take up the lands again under the same conditions as were formerly laid down. The Conservator of Forests, who has personally inspected the spot, is strongly of opinion that the tract in question is too valuable a sandal reserve to be given out for cultivation, and therefore objects to the grant. Government agree with him that, in consideration of the large number of valuable sandal trees already existing on the land and the scope which exists for the improvement of their growth therein, it is undesirable to grant the lands for cultivation. They therefore regret that they cannot accede to Mr. Kent's request.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
Mr. L. P. Kent for information.

Ext.—C. V.

FINANCIAL

SECTION 1—GENERAL FINANCE

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

1 Government Order No. Fl. 549-93—Gen. Fin. 319-05-4, dated the 20th July 1906, directing that the office of the Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts be treated from the 1st January 1907 as a branch of the Comptroller's office, receiving orders about pay, postings, transfers, etc., of officers, direct from the Public Works Department of Government, but only auditing and accounting for the charges under the Civil Comptroller's orders.

2. Government Order No. Fl. 8334-72, dated the 6th May 1907, appointing the Comptroller as *Ex-officio* Financial Secretary to Government and directing that all references from the Comptroller regarding the revision of his own establishment or the alteration of the pay or allowances of officers working under him be addressed to the General and Revenue Secretary to Government.

3. Letter No. 622, dated the 24th July 1907, from the Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch, stating that, under the procedure followed in the past, appointments of accountants, transfers of accountants and cashiers were being submitted for formal approval to Government in the Public Works Department, and soliciting instructions, in view of the orders of Government, dated the 6th May 1907, read above, as to whose orders have to be sought for in the case of the establishment of the Public Works Branch of his office and whether the old practice should continue.

No. Fl. 1863-4—Gen. Fin. 25-07-2, dated Bangalore, 22nd October 1907.

Order thereon.—Government observe that it was to ensure independence of audit that the audit of Public Works expenditure was placed under the Comptroller. The latter's Public Works and Railway Accounts Branch will accordingly be treated in all respects in the same manner as the rest of his office. The questions of appointments and promotions of, and grants of leave to, members of the establishment of that Branch will not therefore be submitted to Government in the Public Works Department as heretofore. As regards, however, transfers and postings of accountants, etc., to Divisional Offices, the Comptroller, Public Works Branch, should make the arrangements after consultation with the Chief Engineer.

2. Following the precedent of the Government of India, the whole expenditure of the Comptroller's office, including the Public Works and Railway Accounts Branch, should hereafter be shown under "General Administration."

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Exd.—C. V.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE

SECTION 2—COURTS

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

No. J 1187-1227—Cts. 196-06-6, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH OCTOBER 1907.

ORDER.—The Government of His Highness the Maharaja have for some time had under consideration the question of relieving Amildars of their magisterial functions. After consulting the Chief Court, they have decided that the measure may be tried as an experiment in the taluks of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Hassan, Hole-Narsipur, Sagar and Maddagiri, in which there are either City Magistrates or Munsiffs located at the head-quarters of the taluks, and whose file, Criminal and Civil, respectively, is not a heavy one. The Amildars of these taluks will accordingly be relieved of their magisterial duties, and these will be assigned, in Bangalore and Mysore, to the respective City Magistrates, and in Kolar, Hassan, Hole-Narsipur, Sagar and Maddagiri to the Munsiffs at these stations, the Munsiffs being invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class. The Amildars referred to will continue to retain their magisterial powers, but will be divested of the power to take cognizance of offences under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The District Magistrates of Districts.
The other Heads of Departments.

Exd—C.V.

LOCAL FUNDS

SECTION 1—LOCAL BOARDS

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 86, dated the 13th August 1907, from the President of the District Board of Kadur, submitting statements showing the income and expenditure of the eight Unions to be newly formed in the Tarikere and Chikmagalur Taluks.

No. 3463-4—L. B. 18-07-6, DATED BANGALORE, 17th OCTOBER 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The constitution of the eight villages noted in the margin into Unions having been notified in Government Proceedings No. 2685—L. B. 63-07-2, dated the 21st September 1907, the estimated income and expenditure of the Unions are sanctioned, and the District Fund budget estimates of the Kadur District for 1907-08 are accordingly revised as shown below:—

Tarikere Taluk.	Chikmagalur Taluk.
1. Kudluru	6. Marle
2. Lakkavalli	7. Kalasapur
3. Sivane	8. Ambale
4. Baguvalli	
5. Lingadahalli	

	As already sanctioned	As revised
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening balance for 1907-08 ..	3,583 0 0	3,583 0 0
Receipts	60,292 0 0	63,009 0 0
Total ...	63,875 0 0	66,592 0 0
EXPENDITURE.		
A. Public Works	30,410 0 0	30,110 0 0
B. Public Works	4,062 0 0	4,686 0 0
C. Civil Charges	26,308 0 0	28,067 0 0
Total ...	60,780 0 0	63,163 0 0
Balance ...	3,095 0 0	3,429 0 0

The President is requested to furnish at an early date details for the lump-sum provisions made for lighting and conservancy charges for the new Unions.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The President of the District Board of Kadur.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

READ—

The following letter No. 2958, dated 26th August 1907, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore:—

"With reference to Government Proceedings No. 1098-1106—L. B. 320-06-9, dated 6th August 1907, recording with certain remarks the letter from the President of the District Board of Shimoga, reporting on the cattle show held on the occasion of the Sri Sangameswara Jatra at Kudli in March 1907, I have the honor to suggest the desirability of such reports being submitted to Government through this office, as the Veterinary Department is under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner and he is directed in para 13 of Government Proceedings No. 3105-44—L. R. 212-06-1, dated 11th September 1906, to devote attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle, and he is in a measure interested in the proper conduct of the cattle shows. I may state that such a procedure will not be repugnant to the provisions of the Local Boards Regulation—*vide* Section 7.

No. 3628-44—L. B. 84-07-2, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH OCTOBER 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The course above suggested is approved.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Presidents of District and Municipal Boards.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. V.

SECTION 3—MEDICAL

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the calendar year 1906, received with his letter No. 507—13, dated the 12th August 1907.

No. 3920-1—MED. 52-07-5, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST OCTOBER 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—*Births and deaths.*—The number of births recorded during the year was 95,321 against 89,903 in 1905, the rate per mille being 17·49 as compared with 16·50 in 1905. The total number of deaths registered was 98,955 against 86,030 in 1905, and 107,166, the average of the preceding five years. The highest mortality was returned from the Mysore District and the lowest from Kadur. The rate per mille of males dying to males living was 18·70 and of females 17·60, while in 1905 the rates were 16·32 and 15·25 respectively.

2. *Infant mortality.*—In accordance with the statistics compiled in the annual form No. IV, infant mortality has contributed most largely to the death rate; the proportion of those that died under one year to 1,000 persons living of either sex being 76·42 for males and 65·71 for females.

The statistics also show that except between the ages of 15 and 30, when females die in much larger numbers than males, the mortality among males is greater. This marked increase in female mortality during the child-bearing ages is a serious matter and indicates the necessity of ascertaining its immediate causes and adopting preventive measures. To facilitate the collection of statistics in this respect, Government in their Order No. 5932-44—Med. 136-05-3, dated the 6th December 1905, directed the registration of such deaths separately in the Mortuary Registers, with their immediate causes, as far as ascertainable, and the Sanitary Commissioner in para 7 of the report promises to deal with the subject in his report for the year 1907.

3. *Cholera.*—There was a serious rise in the mortality from this disease during the year, when so many as 7,223 persons fell victims to it against 644 during the preceding year, the average of the five years being 2,556 with ratios 1·33, ·12 and ·77 per mille. Thus the mortality was more than eleven times as large as in the preceding year, the largest number, *viz.*, 4,470, or a little more than half the total cholera mortality of the State, occurring in the Mysore District. The next largest number, 1,251, occurred in the Shimoga District. While affording some explanation for the outbreak of this disease and touching briefly on the measures adopted to arrest its spread, the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner suggestsy at the end of para 10 of the report, the desirability of imparting instruction in the rudiments of Practical Hygiene in the Shekdari School. The suggestion, which commends itself to Government, will be referred to the Revenue Commissioner for consideration and report.

4. *Small-pox.*—It is to be regretted that the mortality from small-pox also rose from 5,639 in 1905 to 8,931 in 1906. The disease was prevalent in all th districts, the outbreak being most severe in the Hassan District, which accounted for 2,039 deaths. Of the total number of deaths registered in 1906, there were 3,278 among infants under one year and 4,628 among children over one and under twelve years of age. The difference in the death rate by sexes of all ages is slight, the male ratio exceeding the female by only 0·05 per mille.

Rules under the Vaccination Regulation were passed and issued with Notification No. 293—Med. 43-06-7, dated the 11th July 1907.

5. *Fevers.*—The largest mortality in the State was caused by fevers and numbered 39,882, which is less than that of the previous year by 458. The death represented 40·30 per cent of the total deaths recorded in the State from all cause against 46·89 and amounted to 7·32 per mille against 7·40 in 1905. No progres was made in the experiments in connection with malaria in the Bangalore City, and now that a Health Department has been organized, it is hoped that the subject wil receive early attention of the Sanitary Commissioner.

6. *Plague.*—The most marked feature of the year was the diminution in plague mortality, which numbered 2,960 against 3,959 and 21,622 during the two preceding years, the corresponding ratios being 0·54, 0·72 and 3·96 per mille respectively. Evacuation, disinfection, inoculation and rat destruction were the chief measures adopted for the prevention of plague, the number of persons inoculated in the Central Jail, Bangalore, and in the Mysore Jail being 1,186 and 193 respectively

7. The cost of the Sanitary works executed and improved during the year amounted to Rs. 4,30,554, besides the sum of Rs. 3,37,212 spent in the Mysore City by the Trust Board during the official year 1905-06. The inspection work performed by the officers of the Medical Department was on the whole satisfactory.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Officiating Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—C. V.

SECTION 5—EDUCATION

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. G. 3357-67—Edn., dated the 6th January 1904, sanctioning revised rates of fees in the Schools and Colleges of the State and directing the levy of fees in the Upper Primary and Higher Classes of Hobli Schools

2. Subject No. 250 of the Representative Assembly of 1906 representing that fees in Hobli Schools may be abolished as an impetus to the spread of education among the masses.

3. Letter No. 5964—491, dated 16th February 1907, from Mr. J. Weir, M.A., Officiating Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting a detailed report regarding Free Primary Education.

4. Letter No. 2052—143, dated the 6th September 1907, from Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M.A., Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, on the subject.

No. 3116-32—EDN. 231-06-3, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH OCTOBER 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The Government of His Highness the Maharaja fully recognise the desirability of making Elementary Education in the Vernacular free in all the village and Taluk Schools. The scheme, however, had not been fully worked out before the close of the past year and the budget provision made would only allow of partial effect being given to it. The Government are accordingly pleased to order that from 1st October 1907 no fees shall be levied in the Upper Primary Classes II and III of the Hobli and Taluk Branch Schools not situated in Taluk or District Head-quarters.

The Lower Primary Classes (Infant and Standard I) are already free.

2. The loss of fee income resulting from giving effect to this order is estimated at Rs. 5,700 for the whole year. As however, the Village School Fund from which the cost of these schools is being met, is not in a position to bear this reduction of income, an annual grant will be made to that Fund, from the general revenues to cover the actual loss under this head.

3. Government observe that the present classification of schools into Hobli and Taluk Branch Schools is not based on any real difference in their constitution and direct that all such schools not situated in Taluk or District Head-quarters be in future designated as Village Elementary Schools. The questions of remitting fees in the Lower and Upper Primary Classes of schools at Taluk Head-quarters and in the IV and V Classes of Village Elementary Schools and that of making English compulsory from Class III of Anglo-Vernacular Schools as recommended by the Inspector-General of Education are reserved for future consideration.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
Mr. Krishnappa, Bagepalli Taluk, R. A. member.
Mr. Veeranna, Chikballapur Municipality. R. A. member
Mr. Amble Anniah Pandit, Yedatore Taluk, R. A. member.
Mr. Chennakesava Chetty, Hassan Taluk, R. A. member.
Mr. B. Kesavaiengar and Mr. Kesavadasiengar, Belur Taluk, R. A. member.

GENERAL

SECTION 1—REPORTS

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

(1) Government Order No. G. 4450-89—G. M. 235-06-1, dated the 18th January 1907, prescribing provisional rules for regulating the discussions at the Representative Assembly.

(2) Letter No. 136, dated 5th September 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District:—

"I have the honor to submit herewith * * * * * * a copy of the Proceedings of the District Preliminary Meeting held on the 18th and 19th August 1907."

(ENCLOSURE.)

Proceedings of the Preliminary District Meeting of the Dasara Representative Assembly Members of the Mysore District, held at Mysore on 18th and 19th August 1907.

The first District Meeting of the Assembly Members, in accordance with the rules for regulating the discussions at the Representative Assembly, issued with the Government Order No. G. 4450-89—G. M. 235-06-1 of the 18th January 1907, was held on the 18th August 1907, and continued on the following day also. As per para 2 of the Government Order quoted above, the Deputy Commissioner presided at the meeting.

2. The number of representatives returned by the several electorates was as follows:—

(1) Thirteen Taluks ...	...	...	37
(2) Seven Municipalities	...	...	10
(3) One District Board	...	...	2
(4) One Association	...	...	1
		Total ...	50

This is the second year of the triennium for which the Taluk Members have been elected. Consequently, the three vacancies that occurred among them, owing to the death of two and the acceptance of Government service by a third, could not be filled up during the period as per Government Order No. 1886—Mis. F. 2-96 of the 5th August 1896. Of the remaining 47, 37 attended throughout the meeting.

The presence of the Assistant Commissioners and the Amildars in the district, who attended the District Board Meeting held on the previous day, was also secured to facilitate the discussion of the several subjects that had been sent up by the Representative Assembly Members. The Executive Engineer of the Mysore Division, the Vice-President of the Mysore City Municipal Council, the District Excise and Forest Officers, and the District and the Assistant Superintendents of Police were also present as requested. The following list exhibits the names of members and officers present on the occasion.

3. The date on which the meeting was to be held was previously intimated to the several members of the Assembly. The day was so selected as to immediately follow the one fixed for the District Board Meeting, so as to secure the presence of the Assistant Commissioners and the Amildars, whose opinions on several local subjects were found to be of great use in the discussion.

4. The number of subjects sent up by the several members previous to the date of meeting was 310 and that as per supplemental list was 2; out of these subjects, 12 were withdrawn by the members themselves after discussion; 70 were omitted as final orders had been passed by Government and were not supported by a majority of the members for inclusion in the list, and 77 were referred for disposal to the District and Municipal Boards and local officers, such as District Forest Officer, Executive Engineer and Assistant Commissioners. The remaining subjects numbering 153 have been sent up to Government. In the list now submitted, a few of the subjects on which final orders of Government have been passed, find a place as the majority of the members prayed that they might be resubmitted for reconsideration of the Government Order already passed thereon.

CONTD. IN NEXT Roll

CONTD. IN NEXT ROLL :

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